

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A UNITED EUROPE CAN NO LONGER IGNORE INJUSTICE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, following is an excerpt from Time magazine that outlines in explicit detail the seemingly endless war being fought in Northern Ireland. Not one person or family is exempt from the violence and terror that continues in that troubled region.

In the mid-1980's, the Governments of the Republic of Ireland and Great Britain resolved to work collectively to bring peace and justice to Northern Ireland. This article from Time, however, paints a different picture; that war is a way of life, and that despite vows of reconciliation and peace, little has changed.

From my perspective, one of the few remaining hopes for true peace will be in 1992 when Europe unites and members of the united European Community will be in a position to force both communities to end this violence and begin the process of reconciliation.

I, along with other Americans, will demand the European Community to take direct and forceful action to end this nightmare. A civilized European Community cannot allow this to continue within its borders.

Northern Ireland is a virtual police state. It is inconceivable that the ongoing bloodshed and injustice can be tolerated by Europeans who have continually fought to eliminate police states throughout Eastern Europe. No longer will they be able to ignore the abuse of human rights in Northern Ireland.

When Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland join with the rest of Europe as the "United States" of Europe, the rest of the world will be watching closely as the new European Community collectively responds to this deplorable situation.

The highest priority for "Europe '92" must be a quick and equitable resolution to end the violence and its root causes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article from Time magazine from June 18 be inserted in the RECORD at this time.

[From the Time magazine, June 18, 1990]

NORTHERN IRELAND: DEATH AFTER SCHOOL

Every war has rules of engagement. Even that random bursts of street violence in Belfast follow a certain code. Chuckie, 11, explains how it works. When instructed to blockade a street, it is O.K. to steal public vans and buses but not private cars, because those, he says, "could belong to one of your own." The summer he turned ten, Chuckie came upon three teenagers in ski masks hijacking a plumber's van. He impulsively flung himself into the back of the truck; after the hijackers crashed the van and set it on fire, Chuckie helped pour gasoline on

the wreck to make it burn faster. He was operating in strict accordance with I.R.A. guidelines, but his smile betrays his outrageous good fortune. "They let ya burn it."

Blessed with a sweetly impudent face, Chuckie looks like the kind of kid a home-room teacher would put in charge of the class when she had to leave the room. But the I.R.A. is never far from his mind and suffuses nearly everything he does. Chuckie delivers the pro-I.R.A. *Republican News* on his paper route and twirls a baton at the head of an Irish Republican marching band. I.R.A. men in the neighborhood all know him. Chuckie comes from a long line of I.R.A. fighters, from his grandfather, who fought the British in the 1930s, to four of his five uncles. He is entrusted with small errands—delivering a message, watching police and British army patrols in the neighborhood, watching the neighbors.

Lowering his voice, he admits he wants to join the I.R.A. Would he be willing to commit murder? "Kill Orangemen and Brits, aye," he says with relish. He pauses, then once again lowers his voice. "But I wouldn't kill one of my own." One of his I.R.A. uncles was killed by one of his own, shot through the head for acting as an informant. Chuckie is always mindful of that.

The I.R.A. claims it no longer uses children in the war against Britain, and in a sense that is true. The war in Northern Ireland has changed since the early 1970s, the days and nights of street fighting that any child could join. The bomb attacks and assassinations that the I.R.A. carries out require only a few specialists and a degree of secrecy that kids could only jeopardize.

When "the Troubles" flared anew in 1969, children who were under 16 and too young for the I.R.A. rushed to join the NaFianna Eirann, a group created in the early 1960s as an Irish patriot's answer to Baden-Powell's John Bullish boy Scouts. Members did a lot more than sing folk songs and hike; they fought, and the authorities made no distinction between Fianna and I.R.A. suspects. Fianna members had their own uniform, and the black shirts, berets and sunglasses gave even small children a scary paramilitary look. The youngsters became a macabre part of the pageantry in every I.R.A. funeral cortege.

The I.R.A. broke up the formal structure of the Fianna after the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and British intelligence forces had too often managed to squeeze information out of its members. The numbers of Fianna children who were killed, not just in riots or military operations, but in accidents as well, were also bad for public relations.

The I.R.A. still has a youth wing to instruct the sons and daughters of Republican families in Irish history, teach them the shadowy rules of urban guerrilla warfare and screen them for paramilitary service. John, 16, joined the youth wing when he was 13, and his early years mainly consisted of reading books, learning Gaelic and, to his frustration, painting posters and marching. "We've been protesting for 20 years against the Brits, and they've never taken any heed," he says. "They take heed of war."

John plays drums in a Republican band, the only legal way for kids in Belfast to flaunt their defiance. Like almost all Catholic ghetto kids, he's been in and out of trouble with the law since he was a child, but he has been extra careful since his last arrest two years ago. He wears his brown hair short, but no punk short, and he has no tattoos or earrings. He wears a blue Windbreaker and jeans. He is earnest, painstakingly sincere and a walking encyclopedia of the I.R.A. party line—he has carefully shed any trace of the sly, irreverent wit common to his neighbors. John has been trained in firearms, explosives and withstanding police interrogation, and admits that he has assisted a few "operations." He won't say a word about what or when or how.

Even in his pro-I.R.A. neighborhood, John is an exception. Most kids linger on the periphery of war, bystanders steeped in inherited hate, armed mainly with taunts and rocks, whipped into street violence when the I.R.A. feels the need. In Republican families, loyalty to the cause is instilled by grandparents, fathers, aunts; family scrapbooks are filled with snapshots of funerals and marches, and fading newspaper clippings of killings and arrests, not weddings and school recitals. But kids take to the streets primarily because it's "good crack"—Irish slang for fun. To the kids, throwing stones and bottles is a game, an illegal act sanctioned by adults, and the best release from boredom. Six-year-olds will scoop up a stone and hurl it at a passing police van as smoothly as a beachcomber skips stones across the waves.

In the Belfast neighborhoods of Ardoyne, a brick wall separates the Protestant and Catholic working-class neighborhoods, concealing the fact that the terraces of narrow houses are the same on each side. There is a small door in the wall, but the children never pass through it. Ciaran, 12, who was all swaggering belligerence around the British troops, mimicking an English upper-class accent to shout "Bloody buggers" as they passed, goes within 5 yds. of the door, then stops. He won't say why; he just knows that behind it lies danger.

In fact, there is nothing but stillness behind the wall. The streets are empty save for two Protestant boys, Robert, 13, and Frankie, 15, sitting on a stoop, doing nothing. Neither one has ever gone within 10 yds. of the wall. Even at 20 yds., the slightest sound from the other side prompts them to run like startled deer.

They are bored. Protestant neighborhoods are not patrolled by the British army or the RUC; there is little street life and to the residents, the enemy is an invisible force behind a wall. Robert, younger but more spirited, wants out of Belfast. He hopes to immigrate to Australia someday. Frankie is less of a schemer, more of a follower. His father is a member of the U.D.F., the Ulster Defense Force, one of the Protestant paramilitary groups. He doesn't know what he will do when he grows up, except perhaps end up like his father. "I dunno," he says listlessly, "maybe I'll join something."

There are Protestant paramilitary groups, and they have their own youth wings, but

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

there is no occupying force to oppose. Kids in Protestant neighborhoods do not riot or throw stones. Attacks on Catholics have decreased over the years, and the assassinations are carried out by the men. "We've never been able to mobilize the young the way the Catholics have," explains U.D.F. leader Tommy Lyttle. "There never has been that same depth of feeling. Fighting against something is more attractive than defending it."

There are plenty of kids in Belfast who reject either option. Some of them opt for "joyriding," a relatively new plague, a widespread, nonpartisan and deadly display of juvenile delinquency that equally confounds parents, the paramilitaries and the police.

Joyriding in Belfast is a very different sport from American Graffiti-style cruising. Kids steal a car, then speed through the streets, too often crashing through police barricades or into oncoming cars. Because the cops tend to start shooting at the first glimpse of a careening stolen vehicle, joyriders will place a four- or five-year-old up against the back window to discourage the fire. Afterward they often strip the car and sell the parts. The joyriders grab cars from Catholic more than from Protestant neighborhoods, so the I.R.A. has taken to kneecapping those whom they capture. For every child who wants no part in civil war and wants to go to America, for every child who dreams of joining the I.R.A., there is a ghetto kid who has no dreams and who lives for the present, finding the instant, brief thrill of joyriding worth the risk. It's senseless, except that these kids have become injured to risk, and joyriding is the one violent activity in Belfast where the kid is in control, steering his own danger.

Joyriding has become an addiction among the hoods, as the hundreds of repeat offenders who have been arrested by cops or shot through the knees by I.R.A. gunmen attest. It's also a curious form of rebellion; to most hoods, both the "peelers" (the cops) and the "Provos" (Provisional I.R.A.) are hostile authority figures, equally loathed and feared.

Yet the hoods are always conscious of the rules. Simon, 15, a Roman Catholic and a car thief, passionately insists he hates the Provos, hates the cops, but he still knows what side of the civil war he is on. He was in the neighborhood of New Lodge the night of the biggest riot in Belfast last August, throwing rocks alongside the pro-I.R.A. teenagers he normally shuns. He makes a distinction between the thrill of joyriding and that of rioting. "Joyriding is for fun," he says earnestly. "Rioting is because you hate."

Barricading streets, burning cars and tossing petrol bombs are mostly summer events, when there are anniversaries to commemorate, school is out and nights are warm. It's a time when the air of Belfast is thin with the promise of excitement, and mothers pray for rain. "The lads don't go out and fight as much when it's raining," says Betty, 33. Four of her five brothers have done time, and her three sons are all adept at making petrol bombs. Even the six-year-old, whose forehead is blackened by a burn mark he got while making a petrol bomb, won't stay inside when a barricade goes up.

A hurricane could not have prevented the riot in New Lodge that took place that summer night. Aug. 8 was the 18th anniversary of internment—the day the British carried out a mass roundup of suspects—and it was marked with blazing bonfires in every Catholic neighborhood. For weeks, the kids had been preparing for it, collecting wood,

tires, old furniture, anything not nailed down. That afternoon the children had also been gathering milk and beer bottles to make petrol bombs for "after." The police came by at 5 p.m. and smashed the bottles with their rifle butts, but the kids still had nearly 1,000 hidden away. "Enough to last the night," as one 17-year-old, a ski mask tucked in his back pocket, cheerfully put it.

At midnight neighbors stand around, talking, drinking beer, watching as the bonfire bursts into a wall of heat and forces the crowd against the houses. Older people step back with the aplomb of suburbanites watching Fourth of July fireworks, while children gallop through the sparks. The crowd screams with pleasure when flames shoot upward and set ablaze the Union Jack atop the heap.

As the fire subsides, so does the crowd. A few boys start throwing petrol bombs, forcing the police vans to rumble forward. Then the etiquette of the riot begins, as predictable as it is dreary. Teenagers turn back and hurl more petrol bombs, the police reply with rubber bullets, and the rioters hide in alleys and doorways. One or two smaller boys reappear, picking their way through the narrow cracks in the violence. Brendan, 12, delivers a report. "Peelers coming up Sheridan Street." When the bomb tossing and running resume, he vanishes. The younger boys keep the danger in mind. "Rioting is good crack," Brendan later says sarcastically, "as long as you don't get hurt."

Seamus Duffy, a 15-year-old boy from the nearby neighborhood of Oldpark, went to New Lodge that night looking for excitement. He never came back. Sometime around 1 a.m., he and a friend were walking down a street in New Lodge, headed for the epicenter of the riot. He was hit in the chest by a plastic bullet, crumpled to the ground, blood oozing from his mouth, and died before he reached the hospital.

Overnight a shrine rose at the place where he was killed, a lace-covered altar laden with plastic flowers in vases, Madonna and Christ icons, and a photograph of the boy. Above it a cardboard plaque read, S. Duffy Murdered by RUC August 9th, 1989. Along a wall near Duffy's house, someone wrote in giant white letters, 20 years on and still murdering children. His funeral, a nightmarishly slow procession, overflowed with grief.

To the cops, Seamus Duffy was a rioter who got what he was asking for. To his parents, he was an innocent bystander, gunned down by the heartless enemy. To the English public, he was all but invisible. The Sunday Times of London issued a happy postmortem on the anniversary, calling it "one of the most peaceful fortnights in the present troubles. . . only one British soldier was killed, as a result of an accidental discharge of his gun."

The afternoon after Duffy's funeral, three teenagers hijacked two postal vans, drove them to the spot where Duffy had died and set them afire. Liam, 13, one of the car thieves, watched the flames with quiet satisfaction. He was not in very good standing with "the lads," having been thrown out of his Republican band the previous year for joyriding. But this hijacking was approved, and this time Liam was working within the rules. "It's 'cause the wee one was killed," he said. Liam was back with his friends, and he was happy.

REGARDING THE NEED FOR CLARIFYING LEGISLATION UNDER THE PUBLIC UTILITIES HOLDING COMPANY ACT

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, the House Energy and Commerce Committee has attempted on several occasions to bring H.R. 1396, the International Securities Enforcement Cooperation Act to the floor under suspension of the rules. It is my understanding that jurisdictional concerns of other committees has precluded consideration of this legislation and that it may not be possible to resolve these differences in a manner which would allow speedy consideration of this bill.

The Senate-passed version of H.R. 1396 contains an amendment which would clarify a provision of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 as it pertains to the Kentucky Utilities Co. This amendment was supported by both Senators from Kentucky and similar legislation, H.R. 3640, has been introduced in the House by the members of the Kentucky delegation.

This legislation has the strong support of the entire Kentucky delegation because it would enable Kentucky Utilities to engage in needed economic development activities throughout Kentucky.

My question to the gentleman from Massachusetts is, when can we expect to see the Kentucky Utilities legislation on the House floor as a free-standing bill?

THE PUHCA AMENDMENT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the concerns of the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS, regarding the House consideration of a Senate amendment to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which was attached to H.R. 1396, the International Securities Enforcement Cooperation Act. That amendment would have provided particular PUHCA relief to the Kentucky Utilities Co.

Since there has been no formal House process concerning the Senate-passed amendment, we believe that there should be more time for both the Subcommittees on Telecommunications and Finance and Energy and Power to carefully analyze the impacts of this provision. At present, I do not see the need to have open public hearings concerning this issue, and I believe that a less formal paper hearing with a solicitation of views from all interested parties is all that will be required.

As the gentleman knows, I do not control the schedule for the floor and cannot give the gentleman from Kentucky a precise estimate of when we will have this issue on the House floor. However, I will commit full cooperation

with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Mr. SHARP, and the chairman of the full committee, Mr. DINGELL, to give this legislation the most serious and expedited consideration possible to move forward in this area outside of the specific timetable for the consideration of H.R. 1396.

BACKGROUND CHECKS ARE POSSIBLE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, in 1988, we passed legislation requiring the Attorney General to develop and implement a means of keeping prohibited individuals—felons, the mentally insane, illegal aliens, and others—from buying handguns from licensed dealers.

The Attorney General responded with two reports. The first, which dealt with keeping felons from buying firearms, concluded that there was no economically feasible way to create a perfect felon detection system.

The second report, which will be released soon, concludes that there is no feasible way to keep other prohibited individuals from buying guns from dealers.

These reports are simply unacceptable. Many States, counties and cities presently run background checks on potential gun buyers and have great success in screening out prohibited buyers. New Jersey, which has required background checks for years, has caught over 10,000 felons trying to buy handguns. Memphis, TN screens out about 50 felons a month, and California snared over 1,500 prohibited buyers in 1986 alone.

Still, the Attorney General says an effective system can't be developed. I urge the Attorney General to reconsider his indefensible position and, in the meantime, I urge members to cosponsor the Brady bill.

REGINALD LAFAYETTE TO BE HONORED

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this evening the Mount Vernon, NY, Lions Club will honor Reginald Lafayette at the annual dinner dance. I rise to pay tribute to Reginald's many contributions on behalf of the entire Westchester community. The Lions Club has been providing for community needs and promoting international understanding for nearly 75 years. Reginald Lafayette's dedicated service to the city of Mount Vernon is well worthy of recognition by this important civic institution.

Educated in Charleston, SC, public schools, Reginald arrived in Mount Vernon in 1972. Since then he has assumed numerous positions of leadership as both a professional and a volunteer. Active in municipal government for almost a decade, Reginald is the former second deputy comptroller of Mount Vernon,

and now serves as the city clerk and commissioner of licenses.

Reginald's commitment to this community has always gone beyond the call of his formal duties. He held the posts of executive vice president of the Mount Vernon NAACP chapter and was also the treasurer of the Independent Citizen's League. Reginald's unceasing efforts to improve the quality of life for all Mount Vernon citizens have also involved service on the boards of directors of the Mount Vernon Day Care Center, the Black Democrats of Westchester, and the Westchester Opportunity Program. In all of those capacities he has shown a spirit of tireless devotion to public service.

The recipient of the Westchester County Board of Legislators' Proclamation of Community Service, Reginald has also been awarded a citation from the New York State Assembly, designated as one of the Outstanding Young Men of America, and been honored by the Collin Allen Child Development Center.

He has served as president of the Mount Vernon Lions Club and in that capacity has been a leader on behalf of the many fine causes to which that organization is dedicated. He is richly deserving of the recognition he is receiving and I am honored to bring his record of service to the attention of the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT L. CRANDALL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert L. Crandall who is being named an honorary commodore in the Rhode Island Commodores. The Rhode Island Commodores represents Rhode Island's top business and civic leaders who have committed themselves to promoting Rhode Island and the development of its economy.

Robert Crandall, a native of Westerly, RI, is currently the chairman, president, and chief executive officer of AMR Corp. and American Airlines, Inc. Mr. Crandall became chairman and chief executive officer on March 1, 1985, and has been president since 1980. He has been named as the best chief executive officer of a major U.S. airline for 6 consecutive years by the Wall Street Transcript. In 1988, Mr. Crandall was named one of the six best U.S. managers by Business Week, was selected an Aerospace Laureate by Aviation Week & Space Technology, and was named as one of the ten best executives among U.S. firms by the Gallagher Report.

As American Airlines' top marketing executive and subsequently as the airline's president and chairman, Mr. Crandall has participated in developing many innovations in the airline industry that have benefited thousands of passengers and travelers over the years. Among these innovations are the super saver fare, American's SABRE automation system, the Advantage Program for frequent flyers, and the development of active employee relations policies.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Robert Crandall upon his induction into the Rhode Island Commodores. I wish him all the best and continued success in the future.

LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A FINANCIAL SERVICES CRIME DIVISION

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, we can talk until we're blue in the face about how angry we are that the administration is not pursuing the individuals responsible for the thrift crisis, but until we force the Department of Justice to start prosecuting these pin-striped miscreants, we will be wasting our breath.

That is why today I am introducing legislation to establish a Financial Services Crime Division within the Department of Justice. This legislation is the companion measure to S. 2712, legislation introduced in the other body by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. GRAHAM.

I want action, not words, I applaud the gentleman from Florida for introducing this timely legislation, and I am proud to lead the effort in the House to get this legislation enacted into law.

The administration's lack of interest in prosecuting the embezzlers and crooks responsible for this catastrophe makes me fighting mad. Congress has provided the Department of Justice with \$75 million to spend on this effort, but only a handful of offenders have been prosecuted.

What, I ask, is going on over at the Justice Department? Just a few weeks ago it let all the crooks responsible for billions of dollars worth of defense procurement fraud off the hook. Now it is dragging its feet on the savings and loans crisis. Does anyone over there care about government fraud? To me this is a disturbing trend.

My bill will give the Justice Department a task force specifically devoted to investigating cases of savings and loans fraud. More importantly, this bill won't allow the Justice Department any more excuses for not going after these criminals.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to join me in this important effort to bring a measure of justice to the taxpayers of this country. We have all been burned by the savings and loans crisis; now it's time to fight back.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ELECTIONS IN BULGARIA

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, over this past weekend, I led 60 election observers from 23 different countries in monitoring and analyzing the Bulgarian national elections. De-

spite some of the difficulties, which I will comment on, I am encouraged by the positive step forward toward real democracy and freedom that this election represents. Just 6 months ago Bulgaria was a typical East European Communist dictatorship. The 35-year regime of Todor Zhivkov was a classic example of Communist terror, harsh suppression of the slightest calls for economic and political reform, Communist corruption, and totalitarian one-party rule. Frankly, 6 months ago I would have not even imagined the rapid, positive changes we witness in Bulgaria today. In fact, the Communist Party has been compelled by popular opinion to change its ways and even its name to the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

While I am disappointed that the popular opposition, the Union of Democratic Forces, had not fared as well as hoped, the strong voting results the UDF did receive, coupled with the mass rallies by the opposition in the streets—rallies that at time numbered over one-half million in a country of only 9 million—clearly signals to the ruling "reformed Communists" that greater political and economic reforms must be made at a faster pace.

I believe that the 44 years of brutal Communist rule, which was still in effect on election day, along with the very limited democratic tradition in Bulgaria did affect the results of the voting favoring the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party—the "reformed Communists" who ousted Zhivkov. Unfortunately, 44 years of totalitarian experience cannot be eliminated in just 6 months. I am concerned that intimidation, both overt and suspected, by the Communists scared some voters into casting Socialist Party ballots. This serious issue of fear must be addressed and corrected by the Government. However, it is also significant to note that the ruling Socialists did not win a majority. At this point it is not clear who will actually control the Grand National Assembly or what coalitions, either to rule or to act as opposition, will be formed.

The preliminary report of our bipartisan and multinational election observer team is attached. As runoff elections for single member constituencies are to be held this Sunday, June 17, the problems raised with the Central Election Commission have yet to be finally resolved, and the detailed input from all of our observers and the Bulgarian political parties has yet to be fully analyzed, a more complete final observation report including recommendations will be forthcoming.

Special commendation is well deserved by the National Republican Institute for International Affairs [NRIIA] for the leading positive role it played, along with its democratic counterpart [NDI], in promoting the democratic process in Bulgaria. NRIIA teams provided desperately needed information to the opposition parties and the Bulgarian Association for Free Elections—the watchdog of the elections. Along with the NDI, NRIIA sponsored the impressive international observer delegation that spread throughout Bulgaria for the elections. In addition to analyzing the elections, this team, I believe, also helped promote fairness and provided confidence to many Bulgarian voters. Despite some of the problems we noted, the NRIIA and NDI were successful in supporting the popular demo-

cratic reform movement. They have an important future role in Bulgaria.

As chairman of the NRIIA, I can attest that this is only another in the long series of democratic successes for the institute. While we were in Bulgaria, another NRIIA team was observing the Czechoslovak elections and helping build a solid democratic system there. NRIIA has played similar significant roles in Poland and Hungary. While much attention here in the United States has been focused on Eastern Europe, the NRIIA has not ignored other regions of the world, especially Latin America—our strategic backyard. NRIIA programs have been a part of building democracy and freedom in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Panama, and Honduras as well as in the South Pacific and other parts of the globe, just to name a few.

It is clear beyond a doubt that the Bulgarian people, like their Eastern European neighbors, want greater political and economic reforms at an accelerated pace. I am optimistic that will happen. For additional insight, I recommend my colleagues review the following preliminary statement made by our delegation:

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DELEGATION—JUNE 11, 1990

We are pleased to offer this preliminary statement on behalf of the international delegation organized jointly by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the National Republican Institute for International Affairs. This delegation consists of 60 members from 23 countries, many of whom have participated in observer missions before and several of whom have been part of pre-election surveys here.

We have divided into 12 teams over the weekend, eleven of which traveled in towns in the countryside for two-and-a-half days following intensive briefings in Sofia. These teams generally concentrated their observations in the smaller towns and villages, and stayed in touch with the delegation leadership which remained in Sofia. Altogether, we visited some 350 voting sections. We coordinated our schedule with the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections, which mobilized more than 10,000 volunteers to establish a presence at most voting sections in the country. We have also cooperated with other international delegations in Bulgaria this week, to maximize our effectiveness and coverage.

It is important to note that our assessment of the election process in Bulgaria began with pre-election survey missions more than two months ago, and is not yet completed. Some of our delegation and staff will remain in the country through next week's run-off elections and we will later produce a comprehensive report on the entire process that has led to these elections. Yet it seems worthwhile to offer some preliminary judgments at this point, on the morning after the history-making elections of June 10.

Many in this delegation arrived in Bulgaria skeptical that a meaningful election could take place. There was so little time to prepare, and Bulgaria's democratic tradition is so limited. Numerous hurdles had to be overcome in order to establish the administrative framework and the political climate in which a secret ballot could be cast after a political campaign had occurred.

Pre-election missions identified some of these hurdles, relating to inequities in resources available to the various parties, inadequate administrative procedures, and

questions in intimidation and political pressure. The authorities were responsive to some of these concerns, and always accessible and cordial to our delegations. Yet the legacy of 45 years of totalitarian rule cannot be forgotten in a few months, and in Bulgaria it has not been.

One of the most difficult issues which an observer delegation must consider is whether the voters were intimidated into voting a different way than their conscience would otherwise dictate. Overt intimidation—written or verbal threats, a heavy and threatening military or police presence or actual physical abuse—can be detected. But intimidation can also be psychological and sociological, a subtle but insidious deterrent to free voting that is not visible to the naked eye. A long history of dictatorship can affect the behavior of a voting population. When this is the case only the most aggressive reassurances by a government can overcome the fear people feel.

There were incidents on election day that could be interpreted as overt intimidation. We heard about vote buying, a mayor who drove voters to the polls, letters sent from officials to voters and threats that voters would lose their pensions or jobs if the opposition won, military officers present at places where conscripts voted, and voting booths arranged in such a way to convey the impression to voters that officials would know how people voted. In a democracy with some history, some of these examples might be considered benign. This is not the case in Bulgaria, a society that was until recently oppressed by its own government. Overall, we did not see intimidation of such a nature as to invalidate the national election, although we believe that investigations are necessary to determine whether irregularities affected the results of specific constituencies.

Given its modern history, it is difficult to detect intimidation in Bulgaria, and it is even more difficult to measure its effect in votes. We can only say it was a factor. That is why we urged the government to reassure voters that they should have no fears because the ballot was secret. Though this was attempted by electoral authorities the day before the election, we must conclude that this was insufficient to overcome 45 years of harsh communist rule and the lack of a political culture disposed to free choice in the rural areas. In Sofia, by contrast, we witnessed a major attitudinal reversal over the three month campaign and a freedom of expression which resembles any democratic capital.

A great deal has taken place in this country. Substantial negotiations in the roundtable framework produced agreement on a wide variety of issues, large and small, including the procedures for these elections. Parties and other independent groups have formed and become active in many fields. The press has become freer and more diverse and, during the campaign, the major political parties were provided significant access to television.

Despite the challenges of preparing for an election in a short period of time, the Central Election Commission has been responsive to concerns raised by opposition parties and international observers in the past few weeks—and as recently as the morning of election day. For instance, it was agreed that a parallel vote tabulation could be conducted by independent observers to enhance confidence in the officially reported results: it was decided that citizens could effectively register to vote on election day so as to min-

imize the exclusion of voters due to the poor quality of some voter registries; media time and other resources were provided to opposition parties and coalitions. In sum, despite the problems that existed throughout the campaign, all major parties were able to communicate their messages to the public.

An election has clearly taken place. This is a substantial accomplishment, and it indicates that Bulgaria is a very different place from what it was before the 10th of November 1989. A vital appreciation for the rule of law is growing and will further define the democratic character of the society when mature.

The unfortunate reality that fear is still a factor in the country is not cause to invalidate this election. But it does mean that the government has a serious challenge they must work together to erase this fear so that there will be no doubt that future elections will be decided by fully informed voters who are free to vote their conscience.

We know that complaints have been filed with the Central Election Commission about significant irregularities. We have been assured by Commission, the proper body for this, that these complaints will be investigated fully. This is important because a fair election process requires the vigorous investigation by a properly constituted body with the power and the inclination to prosecute violations. Even where it does not affect the outcome of a particular election, such investigations and prosecutions, are necessary to ensure that the rule of law is upheld. We want to underscore that it is government in power that has the responsibility to assure that this occurs. Moreover, the government needs to address itself visibly to the widespread fear that reprisals will be taken against opposition activists or voters. We see it as part of our role to continue our review during this post-election phase.

In conclusion, we would like to express our hope and our expectation that Bulgaria, a nation that has long been isolated from the world community and not always well treated by its neighbors, will find its democratic future strengthened by growing contacts with other nations. Many vital and difficult tasks remain to be addressed. These include political and social reforms, significant economic restructuring, and a greater respect for the rights of minorities, specifically the Turkish community which has suffered a great deal and whose exile community was effectively disenfranchised. The local elections that are envisioned for later in the year provide a further opportunity for Bulgaria to demonstrate that political pluralism can be meaningful reality for a society in transition.

Nations that observe and respect well established international human rights standards find themselves more warmly welcomed by the expanding democratic world community. As a first step in that process, we hope that all the contesting parties will make clear as soon as possible their intention to cooperate in the further development of democratic institutions in this country.

THE HOME HEALTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1990

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Home Health Demonstration Projects Extension Act of 1990, in an effort to lead the way toward health care improvements for senior citizens.

The home health care and Alzheimer's demonstration projects authorized in this legislation were first authorized in 1987 as part of the Older Americans Act. The home health care grants were made available to States to provide skilled medical services to low-income individuals, who are uninsured, and do not qualify for Medicaid or Medicare.

Today, millions of Americans suffer from serious illnesses and conditions which can be expensive to treat. According to the National Association for Homecare: "Most chronically ill and disabled people have few resources to cover these costs. Currently, 80 percent of the cost of all catastrophic illnesses relate to long-term care and there is very little in the way of help from the public or private sector."

This bill reauthorizes and expands the existing Home Health Grants Program. The grants would continue to provide skilled nursing care to low-income individuals, and requires that at least 25 percent of all recipients be over age 65. The bill alleviates State concerns by expanding the services available to include home health aide or personal care services, and expands the number of grants available to 10. It also increases the authorization level to \$7.5 million.

States currently receiving funding for these projects have noticed dramatic improvements in some of the patients they treat. For example, one elderly woman was on the verge of entering a hospital because of her diabetes. After 1 year in the program, she now plans to go back to work. These programs are important to continue and build upon.

The 1987 Older Americans Act also authorized grants to States for the care and treatment of Alzheimer's patients. Today, there are an estimated 4 million people in the United States afflicted with this terrible disease. By the year 2040, more than 14 million people will have Alzheimer's. Scientists have yet to determine the cause of the disease and no cure appears to be in sight.

Resources have been lacking to treat these victims. Most of the care have been provided through voluntary efforts from families and friends, or through some State agencies. This care, however, has been fragmented and no coordination of services is available. When an Alzheimer's patient is first diagnosed, families often have no place to turn.

In most cases, Alzheimer's claims two victims: The patient and the family caregiver. The National Association of Mental Health recently reported that the physical and mental health of the caregiver suffers dramatically throughout the course of the illness.

The Alzheimer's projects grants authorized by this legislation should spur a creative effort

to combine special resources of State and Federal entities, through moneys, care, and information.

The outline of the program authorized in my bill would remain the same as the 1987 grants. The grants would be available for States to apply to coordinate the development and operation of various programs for individuals with Alzheimer's disease—or related disorders—and to the families and care providers of these victims.

The program would also continue to provide basic care to Alzheimer's patients in health facilities and establish an informational network on available services and the legal rights of Alzheimer's patients.

I am reauthorizing this program as part of the Home Health Demonstration Projects Extension Act of 1990 because the program was never funded in 1987. I am also increasing the number of available grants to 10 and the authorization level to \$7.5 million. The lack of services available is clear and we must provide a better system of care for these victims and their families.

FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP FOR STATE ALZHEIMER'S PROGRAMS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am very pleased to join with my colleague, Representative BRUCE, in his introduction of the Home Health Care Extension Act. Within this bill, one of the two key components is the extension of the current demonstration authority for State Alzheimer's programs. This grant program was first authorized at my request as part of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987 and was enacted in those amendments with the valuable assistance of Representative HENRY WAXMAN, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.

The original concept for State Alzheimer's programs goes back to my Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance Research and Education Act, the Alzheimer's CARE bill, first introduced in 1985. A revised version of the Alzheimer's CARE bill (H.R. 4770) was just reintroduced by a bipartisan, House-Senate CARE coalition. Joining with me as original House sponsors were Representatives SNOW, WAXMAN, STARK, DOWNEY, RINALDO, REGULA, and BRUCE. In the Senate, the original cosponsors of the companion bill (S. 2602) were Senators METZENBAUM, PRESSLER, HATFIELD, GRASSLEY, and GRAHAM. This Alzheimer's CARE coalition represents a consolidation of forces of all the major congressional supporters of Alzheimer's-related legislation and the Alzheimer's Association, the national association representing Alzheimer's victims and their families.

Along with a quadrupling of the Federal research investment, this bipartisan, congressional CARE coalition is pressing for a large Federal, State, and private sector initiative—the federally sponsored State Alzheimer's pro-

grams—providing badly needed assistance to Alzheimer's victims and their families in every State in the Nation. The CARE bill's proposed Federal infusion of \$125 million and a dollar-for-dollar State match means that \$250 million in assistance could annually reach the millions of Alzheimer's victims and their families.

Today's introduction of the Home Health Care Extension Act, by Representative BRUCE, takes a critical first step toward forming that joint Federal, State, and private sector partnership targeted at reducing the devastation created by Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. By extending the original authorization and expanding the authority up to 10 grants and \$7.5 million in fiscal year 1991—and such sums as are necessary for subsequent years—this program can begin to reach out to Alzheimer's victims and their families.

These State Alzheimer's programs will, first, coordinate the development and operation, with public and private organizations, of diagnostic, treatment, care management, respite care, legal counseling, and education services; second, provide respite care services; and third, provide information to health care providers, the Alzheimer's victims and their families and the general public. At least 50 percent of the funds are to go for respite care. By the third year, States are required to provide at least \$45 in State funds to match every \$55 in Federal funds.

Alzheimer's disease is a terrible disease causing great harm to millions of American families. Congress and the administration need to step forward and face up to their responsibility for reducing the frightening financial and emotional devastation caused by Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. If we care enough, we can do no less.

TRULY HONORING THE FLAG

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, as Congress once again grapples with the difficult issue of properly respecting the flag, I commend to my colleagues' attention the following two thoughtful pieces which appeared in Minneapolis Star Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, June 14, 1990]

FLAG-BURNING AMENDMENT: DEVALUING CONSTITUTION

The bombs are bursting in air again about so-called protection of the Stars and Stripes. This Flag Day promises a tacky display of political manipulation as Congress starts considering a constitutional amendment to outlaw desecrating the U.S. flag.

This grass campaign comes from conservatives in search of a powerful mid-term election cause. The renewed exercise in political posturing arises from the Supreme Court decision Monday that overturned last year's anti-flag burning law for the same reason the court ruled in a 1989 Texas flag case. Even though flag-burning is disgusting, it is protected by the First Amendment's free speech guaranteed.

Elected officials who would exploit the court's difficult but correct defense of free expression deserve as much contempt as private citizens who burn flags in protest. Both actions manipulated a cherished symbol of national identity.

Amid all the hype and hysteria surrounding the flag-desecration issue, it is paramount to remember that neither the court nor congressional opponents of a constitutional amendment to supersede the First Amendment say they are comfortable with flag-burning.

All but the most angry people of the edges of the national community think the flag holds a cherished place in American life. The flag is meant to snap smartly in the April breeze over the glistening stone domes of capitols. It is meant to cling to the pole behind center field on August afternoons when the stillness suspends the smell of hotdogs over the bleachers. The flag is meant to cover with honor the veteran's casket, be folded at graveside into a patriot's tricorn then clutched to the widow's heart.

But the flag is not the fabric of American life. It is the symbol of that life, created of cloth, thread and individual belief.

The nation for which it stands should not reward the shallow arguments of politicians who say they want to make saving this cloth and thread more important than individual belief. What they want to save is more seats in Congress for those willing to devalue the Constitution for personal gain.

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune, June 14, 1990]

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT DIMINISH OLD GLORY

To this year's July 4 fireworks, add the certainty of gaudy political pyrotechnics on the issue of flag burning. President Bush and like-thinking colleagues in House and Senate have begun beating the drum for a constitutional amendment to prohibit desecration of Old Glory—an amendment that would make the flag less glorious by diminishing the freedom for which it stands.

The U.S. Supreme Court set the stage for battle this week when it rejected a 1989 law to prohibit flag desecration. When the court held last year that destroying the flag was a form of free expression protected by the First Amendment, Bush wanted a constitutional amendment—the first in 200 years to tinker with the Bill of Rights. Instead, members of Congress passed a law. That allowed them to avoid tearing at the Bill of Rights while also mollifying constituents who revere the flag.

But the law was doomed from the outset—precisely because it sought to prohibit forms of expression that the court had ruled were constitutionally protected. So now attention has returned to a constitutional amendment.

The attention is misdirected. You do not protect liberty by restricting it. A constitutional amendment to protect Old Glory from abuse in political protest would diminish freedom and thus diminish the flag itself. The flag needs no protectors because its essence is not in the pieces of blue, red and white cloth from which it is made. Its essence is in what people see and feel and believe when they look upon the flag. And that essence is enhanced by unfettered political dialogue.

With statutory protection rejected by the courts, Congress will have no choice but to vote for or against Bush's proposed constitutional amendment. Those who vote no will leave themselves open to potentially

devastating attacks on their patriotism. Accepting that risk will truly honor the courage of the men and women in Congress.

Those with the fortitude to resist a constitutional amendment will display the true patriotism, which is dedication to this nation's most sacred principles of freedom. Those who climb on Bush's bandwagon know only shallow allegiance to a piece of cloth. The nation, the Constitution and Old Glory deserve a Congress of courage which will do its patriotic duty by rejecting Bush's misguided effort to improve on the Bill of Rights.

KAREN GRECO RECEIVES YOUNG PLAYWRIGHTS AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Karen Greco, of Cranston, RI, who has been selected to receive one of two national Very Special Arts Young Playwrights Awards.

Her play, "Ritty and Jesus Came to Dinner and Enjoyed a Plate of Borscht," has been chosen as a national winner in the Very Special Arts Young Playwrights competition. There will be a performance of the play at the Kennedy Center in Washington, DC, on June 4. Very Special Arts was founded in 1974 by Jean Kennedy Smith as an educational affiliate to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Very Special Arts provides opportunities in the arts to individuals with disabilities. Very Special Arts Rhode Island has been working toward this goal since 1986.

Each year young playwrights submit scripts nationwide to the Young Playwrights Program. These scripts must deal with some aspect of disability. For Karen, the play has a special meaning that transcends winning the competition. Karen's play is based on her own experience as the daughter of a mentally ill mother. "Ritty" is a two-character play in which a daughter and her schizophrenic mother speak to the audience. Karen's play is truly a powerful piece, not only for its content but also for its personal nature with Karen.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Karen for her outstanding achievement. I wish her the best and success in her future endeavors.

THE POTENTIAL OF THE NATION'S HANDICAPPED IS RECOGNIZED BY THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, on May 22, 1990, this body passed the Americans With Disabilities Act, the most important legislation in the history of this country for the Nation's handicapped community. As one who

played a significant role in shaping this legislation prior to House consideration, I had the opportunity to speak with numerous handicapped individuals who will be greatly assisted by enactment of the ADA bill.

Throughout my meetings and discussions with the handicapped community, I recognized that all handicapped individuals have one common desire: to be given the opportunity and the access to have their potential recognized and to be a contributing member of society. Fortunately, Congress also has the same desire for the Nation's handicapped, evident by our passing the ADA bill.

As is so often the case here in Congress, we pass legislation without knowing the final effects it will have on the individual. In an effort to bridge this gap with respect to the Americans With Disabilities Act, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article:

HANDICAPPED TEEN HAPPY IN HIGH SCHOOL—STUDENT WANTS TO LEARN, BE LIKE OTHERS
(Story by Tracy L. McQueen, Photos by Bob Bruck)

He waited two years for a chance to attend Owensboro High School, and Adam Morehead isn't about to ruin that opportunity.

"I don't give up," the 19-year-old said, using a computerized communicator. "Why live if you're going to give up?"

When school officials told him that he would be better served through a special program at Seven Hills Elementary School, Morehead disagreed.

"We met a lot," said Morehead, who has cerebral palsy and uses an electric wheelchair.

He kept asking for a chance to attend high school like other teenagers.

In January, he was allowed to take two classes at the high school in the afternoon. He attends Seven Hills in the mornings.

J. Frank Yeager, superintendent of Owensboro schools, said Morehead is at OHS on a trial basis. Morehead said he plans to stay there and earn his diploma.

"This is the '90s. The handicapped teenagers should be given the chance," he said, using a pointer to type his words into the communicator. "I have to work more, and that is what I want."

Morehead is a resident of the Wendell Foster Center. His attendance at OHS is unusual because of the nature of his condition.

In addition to his need of a wheelchair, he has limited verbal skills and little control of his hands.

He wears headgear with a pointer he uses to type his words into a machine resembling a small personal computer.

He uses the communicator's voice to talk to others, often making jokes. He uses its printer for homework assignments.

"He's a unique young man," Yeager said. "The best I can tell, he's doing real well."

His teachers think so, too.

"He has a really neat way about him," said Dorothy Howell, his science teacher at OHS. "He relates well to the other students, and that makes him easy to work with."

Margaret Knott, his English teacher at OHS, said Morehead is a hard worker.

"If he has problems with some of his work, he's always willing to take it home. He really wants to learn," Mrs. Knott said. "He wants to be just like everybody else."

In addition to his determination, teachers cite his sense of humor as one of Morehead's most admirable traits.

He keeps a slip of paper bearing the words "Don't worry, be happy," taped to his communicator.

"Everybody needs to do that," he said.

He often makes jokes, sometimes poking fun at his teachers. Although he has difficulty speaking, he has no trouble laughing.

"He has the most wonderful sense of humor," said Ginger Gilbert, speech pathologist at Seven Hills School.

Margaret Stuart, an aide at Seven Hills who accompanies Morehead while he's at the high school, said attending OHS has made Morehead even more jovial.

"He's ecstatic about being here," Mrs. Stuart said.

Mrs. Knott said his presence at the high school has benefited other students as well.

"I think he's been a real asset," she said. "He's brought a lot of joy to the kids over here."

Students often ask about his communicator or his wheelchair, she said. Sometimes they ask about cerebral palsy, the nervous system disorder that prevents Morehead from walking and talking.

"He handles answering questions from students very well," Mrs. Knott said.

Morehead hopes to attend OHS full time next year, but that decision has not been made.

When school officials decide where to place him, they will consider several factors. His desire to attend the high school is only one issue.

Morehead may have to return to Seven Hills full time, but his goal is to graduate from OHS.

"He is very determined to do what he wants to do," Ms. Gilbert said. "If he had not been so persistent himself, he would not have gone to the high school."

CHARLES VIOLA: ALL AMERICAN COMMANDER

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mr. Charles Viola, who has been selected "All American Commander" by the National VFW.

Charles was born and raised in Fort Lee, NJ. He served honorably in the U.S. Army in Korea. He worked for Universal Pictures for 18 years and later was employed as a restaurant manager.

Charles was elected post commander of the Cairo-Barber Post 2342 VFW in 1964, and was elected post commander 13 out of the past 15 years. After joining the post in 1958, he became club manager in charge of all post affairs. He was selected "All State Commander" in 1966 and again this year. He is the only post commander in the State of New Jersey to receive this honor.

This year the post achieved 200 percent of last years membership. The National VFW chose Charles for their "All American Commander Team." He has received many awards from State and National VFW's and he has made Post 2342 a model for all others throughout the Nation. Charles has dedicated

his life to serving the VFW and the community of Fort Lee. He served as the chairman of the Memorial Day Parade in Fort Lee last year, and was invited to do so again this year. Charles is one of those special few who truly made a difference in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF KITTAY HOUSE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this month in my district one of the largest, oldest, and most highly respected geriatric centers in the country, Kittay House, is celebrating its 20th anniversary. For two decades Kittay House has provided senior citizens a place to live in the Bronx that reflects the commitment to comfort, companionship, and complete security shared by its sponsor, the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged.

For its more than 300 tenants, Kittay House is more than a living place, it is a place for living a full and independent life. By providing dining and medical services, diverse recreation and communal facilities, Kittay House allows older persons to enjoy life in safety and comfort with people of their own age and interests.

Since opening in May 1970 as the largest facility of its kind in New York State, Kittay House has pioneered the concept of independent living and it continues to develop programs and services to meet the increasing needs of its tenants.

I salute the administration and staff of Kittay House for all the efforts they have made in maintaining the high standards at Kittay House. I also salute the residents of Kittay House, whose spirit and love of life continue to be an inspiration to us all. I wish everyone at Kittay House continued happiness and good health.

PEPPER—THE PLAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a living memorial dedicated to the perpetuation of the life of one of America's most outstanding public officials. On June 21, the British-American Theatre Centre will present the opening of "Pepper," a one-man play based upon the life and times of Claude Denson Pepper.

"Pepper" was written by Miami playwright Shepard Nevel. Mr. Nevel acquired material for the play by researching Senator Pepper's personal correspondence as well as conducting interviews with friends and colleagues of the late Senator. It was a 5-year undertaking

for Mr. Nevel, who will be making his playwrighting debut with "Pepper."

The play will cover all aspects of the life of this distinguished man, from his private life to his professional accomplishments. It includes his intense campaign struggles to gain a seat in the Senate, his close relationship with Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his encounters with Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler.

"Pepper" was staged under the direction of Phillip M. Church, who is marking his second one-man play at the Colony Theatre. Local Miami actor David Tow will be portraying Claude Pepper. The play will premier at the Colony Theatre in Miami Beach, FL, through July 1.

Senator Pepper's dedication to serving the public and improving America will now be relieved for all. Through his career, we can learn the true meaning of commitment and loyalty to a cause and to a people. I congratulate Shepard Nevel, Phillip M. Church, and David Tow on this great and meaningful mission.

VILLAGE OF RYE BROOK: EIGHT YEARS OF SPIRIT AND PROGRESS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, the Village of Rye Brook, NY, will celebrate its ninth anniversary as an incorporated village. In 1982, the village of Rye Brook was incorporated within the town of Rye. It serves as home not only to a very active residential community, but also as corporate home of facilities of well-known corporations including General Foods, IBM, MCI, Hitachi, and NYNEX.

The community represents the essence of the voluntarism which is so important to the success of American life. Citizens give generously of their time and their talents on a variety of boards and commissions. Those entities have worked together to make the village of Rye Brook a thriving community and integral part of the life of Westchester County. It is a proud example of what can be done to create a sense of community within a very short time.

The past 8 years have been filled with progress. No doubt, the village of Rye Brook will continue to thrive in the many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER OF THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTITUTE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rhode Island Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. The Rhode Island Chapter is celebrating its year in the construction industry.

The Rhode Island Chapter has made enormous strides in the advancement of construction technologies and has gained national recognition as one of the leading CSI chapters in the country.

The Rhode Island Chapter sponsors a trade show, the largest of its kind on the east coast, which generated revenues for the construction industry across the region.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the Rhode Island Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute for the outstanding leadership and services which they provide. I wish them continued success in the future.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN HONORS JOSEPH J. FATER, WILLIAM D. FUGAZY, AND JOSEPH M. RIZZUTO

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the important and special work conducted by St. Mary's Hospital for Children, located in Bay-side, NY. While providing crucial medical care and rehabilitation services to more than 500 chronically ill, disabled, and terminally ill children, St. Mary's follows a philosophy that views the patient as both the child and the family.

St. Mary's has created several unique programs to enhance the treatment seriously ill children receive. St. Mary's has the only comprehensive long-term home-health care program in the United States specifically designed for children. In the near future, this program will be expanded to include children and their families with AIDS. St. Mary's also operates our country's only palliative-care program for terminally ill children. The palliative-care program's dedicated staff exert all possible effort to satisfy a child's special needs and requests. At the same time, the highly trained staff provides emotional and psychological counseling to patients and their families.

At this time, it is appropriate for St. Mary's an institution that provides necessary aid and services to our country's children, to recognize Joseph J. Fater, William D. Fugazy, and Joseph M. Rizzuto, who have devoted great amounts of time and unstinting effort to help mitigate the problems seriously ill children face. On June 4, 1990, Joseph J. Fater, William D. Fugazy, and Joseph M. Rizzuto were honored by St. Mary's at its first New York Industry Award Benefit.

After a distinguished military career in World War II and the Korean war, Joseph J. Fater became a construction-industry labor expert. He currently serves as the managing director and chief labor negotiator for the Building Contractors Association, which represents the major construction firms in New York City and Long Island. Fater also serves as a director of the Brooklyn Federal Savings & Loan Association and actively supports the work of Father Coleman Costello and the Queens Outreach projects. He devotes additional time and effort to many other worthy organizations, including

the Boy Scouts of America, the National Heart Association, and the National Federation of the Blind.

Over the years, William D. Fugazy, president of Fugazy International, has devoted a large amount of time and effort to numerous charitable causes. Fugazy founded the John V. Mara Memorial Fund for cancer research at St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Catholic Youth Organization Summer Camps Program. In recognition of his humanitarian efforts, Bill Fugazy has received many honors, including the 1989 Italian American Student Association's "Most Outstanding Role Model" award, the 1986 "Man of the Year" award given by John Cardinal O'Connor, and the "Man of the Year" award from St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital. In addition, Fugazy was appointed chairman of the New York Statue of Liberty Centennial Commission by Governor Mario M. Cuomo, and appointed to the National Services Board of the city of New York by then Mayor Edward I. Koch.

Joseph M. Rizzuto, a trained operating engineer, serves as chief executive officer, business manager, and financial secretary of Local 14-14B International Union of Operating Engineers. This year he chaired the largest fundraiser to date for the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America. In 1989, the Regional Aid for Interim Needs honored Joseph M. Rizzuto for his humanitarian work with the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Joseph J. Fater, William D. Fugazy, Joseph M. Rizzuto, and St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

A SALUTE TO SAN JACINTO COLLEGE NORTH'S BASEBALL COACH WAYNE GRAHAM

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, in a way, 1990 has been a remarkable year for the San Jacinto College North Gators baseball team and its coach, Wayne Graham. In another way, 1990 was pretty much "just another year" for the team and its coach.

This year, not only did the Gators repeat as baseball champions of the National Junior College Athletic Association, but Coach Wayne Graham won his 500th career victory during the course of the season. But then again, that's a pretty normal year at San Jac. Coach Graham has won nine conference championships and four NJCAA titles during his 10 years at San Jac—including a record six straight appearances in the national championship game.

Coach Graham is the first junior college baseball coach to record 500 victories before 100 losses—truly an amazing accomplishment.

Ten years ago, when he first arrived at San Jacinto College North, Coach Graham promised the college's president, Dr. Ed Lehr, that he would win 85 percent of his games that year or resign. Well, since making that prom-

ise, Coach Graham has enjoyed a long, successful, and distinguished career at San Jac. He has earned the admiration of his players for his tenacity and his understanding.

With typical modesty, Coach Graham remarked recently: "I've always felt I knew the demands to make on people, and I wasn't afraid to make them. You work hard. You have to do all the things, recruit and spend time on the field. But basically, I think I [have] the background to understand how much demands to put on people. I don't think I ever asked them to do more than they can do."

That point is borne out by the fact that 24 of Coach Graham's former players are now in the pros, and that since 1987, 19 of his players have advanced to the major college ranks. The skill he has demonstrated as a coach seems to have rubbed off on his students. Coach Graham has consistently challenged his players to excel in their chosen sport—and to excel off the playing field as well.

It is rare that a man of Coach Graham's talent and dedication comes along. I'm extraordinarily glad that he has chosen to demonstrate that talent and dedication at San Jacinto College North.

And Mr. Speaker, I fully expect to discuss Coach Graham's continued achievements, and the continued successes of his players, sometime around the year 2000—when Coach Graham achieves, or approaches, his 1,000th career victory.

MOTORCYCLE HELMET LAW

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, two members of the State of Washington Legislature, Senator James E. West of Spokane, and Representative Roy E. Ferguson of Bellevue, have worked tirelessly on behalf of highway safety.

They have recently been honored as among the first recipients of a new National Safety Leader Award given by the Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety.

Washington State recently passed a mandatory motorcycle helmet law. Much of the credit is owed to Senator West and Representative Ferguson. They were the sponsors of the State legislation.

In my opinion, Washington State made a foolish mistake in repealing its motorcycle helmet law in 1977. When I was in Olympia, I voted against repeal.

I strongly support the wise efforts of these two legislators to correct this mistake 13 years later. Adoption of a helmet law at the Federal level should be considered.

WCET-TV 48—DOING ITS SHARE FOR EDUCATION

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, I had the pleasure of calling to my col-

leagues' attention a very effective educational resource which has yielded considerable benefits in school districts throughout Ohio—a cable company's "Cable in the Classroom" project. That was not merely an isolated example of the positive educational impact of broadcasting in Ohio.

Today, I rise with equal pride and satisfaction to note the extraordinary contributions of another organization—one similarly dedicated to educational excellence in Ohio: WCET-TV channel 48, the Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation. For more than 30 years, WCET has been involved with the school systems in Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Highland, and Warren Counties, as well as Hamilton County in which the station is headquartered. I am pleased to report that involvement continues to expand.

In 30 years, as television has evolved as a communications medium, WCET has employed increasingly sophisticated facilities to send educational and instructional programming into homes and classrooms throughout the Greater Cincinnati area. Today, through the Ohio network's two-way interactive microwave system, all of Ohio's public stations are connected for the purpose of sharing quality programming.

The station is proceeding with other ambitious plans to upgrade transmission facilities, and to harness its considerable managerial and programming creativity.

WCET president and general manager W. Wayne Godwin is well respected by the Ohio broadcast and educational communities alike for the extraordinary team he has assembled, and for the work that team does on behalf of Ohio schools. Several recent projects provide a glimpse of the breadth of WCET's commitment to our young people. The station has provided access to national, State, and local teleconferences on topics such as "Restructuring of Education", "The Ohio Department of Education Recommendations on Teaching Math", and "The Hubble Telescope".

Public television is a remarkable educational tool with a nearly boundless capacity for good. WCET is exploring the outer reaches of those boundaries, and Ohio, and the Nation, are better for it. Mr. Speaker, let WCET's towering achievements serve as examples of the successful marriage of technology and public spiritedness. Please join me in applauding the Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation for doing its share for education.

JUNETEENTH DAY IN KANSAS CITY, MO

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, the Black Archives of Mid-America launched an annual festival in Kansas City, MO to commemorate the end of slavery in the United States. This year on June 16, our community will once again celebrate this historic event with its 10th annual "Juneteenth" activities.

The Juneteenth tradition had its roots in Texas more than a century ago, following

President Abraham Lincoln's act in 1863 to break the bonds of American slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation.

It wasn't until June 19, 1865—when a Union officer rode into Galveston to enforce the Executive Order—that Texas finally relinquished its cruel grip and freed its slaves. On that day, joyous black Texans held the first Juneteenth celebration. The tradition spread to black communities in Missouri and across the Nation.

On the 10th anniversary of Kansas City's modern-day Juneteenth festival, our community will have an additional cause for celebration as we mark another historic march toward freedom, this time in South Africa.

Freed after nearly 30 years in prison for his political activities, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is heading the struggle to overturn the system of racial separation that keeps 28 million black South Africans slaves to apartheid.

Within days of Kansas City's Juneteenth celebration, Nelson Mandela will arrive for a week-long visit to the United States that will culminate in an address to a Joint Session of Congress.

To honor this champion of the anti-apartheid struggle, Congress has designated the week of his visit as "Nelson Mandela Week." As President of the Congressional Caucus Foundation, it will be a great pleasure to host a Capitol Hill reception in his honor.

Events like Juneteenth Day celebrate the contributions black Americans have made to our society and underline our continuing commitment to a democratic system of government where freedom reigns and every citizen is equal under the law.

In the Kansas City area, the festival continues to grow in size and popularity, with as many as 50,000 people expected to take part the weekend of June 16. The growing interest in this event is reflected in the theme for the 1990 festival, "Ten Years of Success."

This year's Juneteenth activities in our community will feature a comprehensive workshop on the history of jazz, the most American of art forms. The workshop will be run by noted trumpeter Donald Byrd and Kansas Cityan Nathan Davis, the respected Dean of Jazz Studies at the University of Pittsburgh.

Other events will include a parade with marching bands from our local schools, performances by vocal and dance groups, and an awards ceremony honoring individuals for outstanding community service. Recipients of this year's Citizen Achievement Awards will be Maxine Byrd, Terry Ebera, Arnette French, Elvis Gibson, Chris King and Zakki Reed.

In recent years, Juneteenth celebrations have helped add to the explosion of information about black Americans in all walks of life whose accomplishments went unheralded in earlier years. This was true of the remarkable achievements of the players of the Negro baseball leagues, which got their start in Kansas City in the early 1900s. Sadly, these athletic accomplishments were largely ignored by the media and are still missing from the annals of sport history.

When Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947 and became the first black major league player, it was front page news.

What we rarely heard about were the successes of other baseball greats such as Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, Hilton Smith, Bill Drake, and other legendary players of the Negro baseball leagues.

I am proud to note that some of black baseball's living legends still reside in the Kansas City area—Buck O'Neil and Connie Johnson, Allen Bryant, James LaMarque and Alfred Surratt. St. Louis is home to former League players James "Cool Papa" Bell and Lee Moody. Another Missouri legend, Ulysses Holliman, lives in Plattsburgh.

To help give these great athletes their rightful place in American history, I was honored to cosponsor a resolution designating the third week in June as "Negro Baseball Leagues Recognition Week."

By setting aside special times to commemorate Juneteenth and the black heroes of baseball, we help draw attention to events in our Nation's history that are important not only to the black community but to all Americans.

OUR FLAG

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, in central New York, in the beautiful area which I am privileged to represent, Flag Day is celebrated much like it is throughout this great Nation. It is a time when Americans recognize the important symbolism that "Old Glory" has represented in the evolution of our country; a time for neighbors to display the flag proudly on front lawns, parades with banners waving and bands playing, and yes, a time for politicians to give speeches.

Symbols are important to any society. Remember the Alamo, Uncle Sam, the Liberty Bell, Plymouth Rock, all symbols, important to our Nation not in what they are, but what they represent.

Rising high above all our Nation's symbols, because of the impact it has on so many, is the "Stars and Stripes," our flag. It is impossible to describe how each American feels toward the flag. To some it provokes feelings of patriotism, other may be reminded of the freedom they felt when viewing it for the first time as a U.S. citizen. For many, historic images may arise of our Founding Fathers and the ideals they put forth.

There is one symbol here in Washington that best describes my feelings for the flag every time I see it, the two Jima Memorial. There, sitting at the foot of Arlington Cemetery, is a statue depicting four Marines, battle-weary, yet all struggling to plant the flag in the ground. Each Marine may have had his own reason for wanting to display the flag, but it's obvious each one knew of the inspirational value that the flag represented. In the background are the graves of the men and women who died for the freedom that the flag represents. It's a powerful statement, impossible to do justice by words, yet like the flag, only accurately represented by a symbol.

The symbol of the flag is important for all Americans, particularly for our children, who

need to understand the values that formed this great Nation. Difficult concepts to explain, like freedom, liberty, and justice for all, can often be better represented through a reverence for the flag.

I am concerned of the impact on our children of the values displayed by groups who choose to desecrate the flag. Unfortunately, a vocal minority, who are far from representative of most Americans in their actions, have managed to capture the spotlight by irrational behavior. These individuals, who do not fully understand what the flag has symbolized to so many, send confusing messages to our young people.

Flag Day is an opportunity to teach our children about the heritage and idealism which made our great country. It is a chance to inspire younger generations to believe in the Nation that we have built. The American flag: a symbol to cherish and reflect upon, and inspire others.

A TRIBUTE TO TONY BUTALA, AN EXTREMELY TALENTED AND VERSATILE MUSICIAN

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the full U.S. House of Representatives to honor and pay very special tribute to Tony Butala, founder of the classic vocal group the Lettermen.

Tony became a favorite among audiences following the organization of the Lettermen in 1961, but his career in the entertainment business began long before that.

By the age of 4, Tony was singing for audiences in his hometown of Sharon, PA. When he was 8 years old Tony's strong singing voice was heard regularly on KDKA Radio in Pittsburgh.

Tony had his first big break when he was accepted into the Mitchell Boys Choir, also at the age of 8. The choir appeared in more than 25 hit movies including "On Moonlight Bay," "War of the Worlds," and "White Christmas." Tony also took advantage of solo opportunities in Hollywood. In fact, he provided the singing voice for Tommy Rettig in the feature film, "Five Thousand Fingers of Doctor T" and on the famous television series, "Lassie."

Following his involvement with the Mitchell Boys Choir, Tony joined Connie Stevens, Jimmie Blaine, and Dan Witt to form the Fourmost, Tony's first vocal group. The group eventually became a male trio when Connie Stevens left for a very successful career in films.

For the next several years Tony had the opportunity to work with many excellent artists in the entertainment business. While he enjoyed this exposure to the great stars of the time, his original group experienced several changes. In 1959, Tony, along with Bob Engemann and Jim Pike, recorded their first album as the Lettermen. The group's success truly began when they joined with Capitol Records in 1961, and Tony Butala soon became one of the great singing sensations of the 1960's and

1970's. The Lettermen began to make the record charts with famous hits such as "Put Your Head on My Shoulder," "Goin' Out of My Head/Can't Take My Eyes Off You," "Shangri-La," "When I Fall in Love," and many, many others.

Tony Butala has been the one reliable constant in the longchanging history of the Lettermen. His incredible dedication has kept their great love songs alive for over 27 years, and they are still going strong.

The Lettermen, which is now made up of Tony Butala, Donovan Scott Tea, and Ernie Pontiere continue to give a yearly performance in Sharon, PA. The trio has also presented many dynamic concerts nationwide in the past several years. Tony's enthusiasm and tremendous talent continues to keep the famous sound of the Lettermen a timeless treasure.

Tony's latest venture is his recent purchase of the Columbia Theatre in Sharon, PA. This 64-year-old theater, where Tony performed at the age of 10, was closed in 1981, following a destructive fire. Tony is now directing his attention toward renovating and restoring this historical landmark with plans of bringing live and film entertainment to the people of the Shenango Valley.

With all the great accomplishments and success that Tony Butala has achieved in mind, I stand before the U.S. House of Representatives today to honor this extremely talented and versatile musician.

COUNTRY MUSIC MONTH

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, "from out the wide Pacific, to the broad Atlantic shore," Americans love country music. Country music legend Roy Acuff immortalized those words in a song written by A.P. Carter and copyrighted in 1933 by Peer International Corp.

I use those words to reflect the broad appeal country music has in our Nation. Today, country music has also gained international appeal, spreading across our planet.

Today, I have introduced a resolution to declare the month of October 1990 as "Country Music Month," and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an industry that has annual sales of \$550 million.

According to a recent Harris survey, country music is the best liked music in America, with over 60 percent of adult Americans stating that country music is their favorite music.

Over 2,200 radio stations in America are fulltime country music stations, up 92 percent over a decade ago.

From the Soviet Union to Australia, people love country music. People always know about my home city, Nashville, TN, because it is the home of country music. Since being elected to the House of Representatives, I have had the opportunity to visit many parts of the world.

Every time I travel in the United States or abroad and mention Nashville, people always ask me about country music.

This illustrates the unique "Americanism" of country music. It is a musical style that was born in the hills of Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Country music draws its roots from religious hymns, traditional ballads, folk songs, and even the soulfulness of rhythm and blues, and most importantly, embodies the spirit of America.

If fact, there is nothing more American than apple pie, our flag, and country music.

I am proud to represent "Music City U.S.A.," the home of country music. I am also proud to introduce this resolution to officially declare October as "Country Music Month."

I urge my colleagues to join me and the millions of country music fans across this Nation and throughout the world in recognizing this great American style of music on the 26th anniversary of "Country Music Month."

SCRAP LIPA AND SAVE MILLIONS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, like many Long Islanders, I continue to be frustrated over the senseless and costly closure of the Shoreham nuclear energy plant. Unfortunately, the region's taxpayers may once again fall victim to the wiles of political opportunists.

The latest escapade is the upcoming election of the board of the Long Island Power Authority [LIPA]. Created as the vehicle for a public takeover of the Long Island Lighting Co., to force Shoreham's closing, LIPA is a political anachronism that has outlived its usefulness. Furthermore, LIPA lacks the necessary technical expertise to dismantle the nuclear plant, and must turn that job over to the New York State Power Authority.

LIPA should be abolished. Instead, Long Island taxpayers will be asked to finance the election of LIPA's board—which is now appointed—a political exercise which will cost over \$1.5 million.

In a recent New York Times op-ed piece entitled "Scrap Lipa And Save Millions," June 10, 1990, Robert McMillan voices the frustration felt by many Long Islanders over the Shoreham/LIPA situation. I respectfully ask that the article be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of today's proceedings. It should be mandatory reading for everyone concerned about Long Island, its future, and energy security.

[From the New York Times, June 10, 1990]

SCRAP LIPA AND SAVE MILLIONS

(By Robert R. McMillan)

In December of 1991 the people of Long Island will go to the polls and select 21 new officials. Those officials will then constitute the board of Long Island Power Authority—a board which is now appointed.

Elected from separate districts of equal population across Nassau, Suffolk, and a small portion of Queens, Long Islanders will have another layer of "government" to deal with. That is just what we need—new elected officials on Long Island.

The election itself will cost taxpayers close to \$1 million. And the situation is even

worse, because there is really no need for a Long Island Power Authority. Originally created to provide leverage against LIPA in the battle to keep the Shoreham nuclear energy plant from opening, it is now participating in a sham—the dismantling of the Shoreham facility.

With five staff executives and two secretaries, it has to rely totally on the New York State Power Authority and consultants for the expertise needed to satisfy the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission with regard to closing Shoreham.

No staff, no real current function—yet the taxpayers are asked to continue to foot the bill for this political anachronism. LIPA has spent millions for consultants with nothing to show for the dollars. It has become a "sand box" of convenience for political figures who use LIPA as a platform for their own political objectives.

Beating up the "big guy" and fighting for the "underdog" is as old and as demagogic as the origins of political contests. Now the taxpayer is called upon to pay for the elections of a board that basically will have nothing to do—except to put out press releases.

Idle hands are certain to get into trouble. With a Public Service Commission, consumer protection agencies at the state and county levels, an aggressive Attorney General, and a Long Island public very sensitive to rate increases, why do we need a LIPA to intervene in rate cases? There is no need, and LIPA should be abolished?

LIPA has completed its original mission. Shoreham will not operate as a nuclear facility and LIPA's threat as the vehicle for a public takeover of LIPA is no longer needed. And, the takeover talk has been pretty much abandoned, because the approach was not economically sound.

Representatives of LIPA say that the elections for the board will be nonpartisan. They will be just like school board contests. What nonsense. They will be no more nonpartisan than minor league teams are not farm teams for the big leagues. Republicans, Democrats, Liberals and Conservatives will all be posturing in this electoral process. Some will try to make the election a referendum on public versus private electrical power. That would be a disservice to all Long Islanders.

LIPA has been a far from perfect company. But it makes no sense to substitute a politically elected board for LIPA management. The last thing we need on Long Island is to have the LIPA board—elected or appointed—deciding how the energy needs of the entire Island are to be met.

The latest talk has LIPA "converting" Shoreham to a gas facility. There are two realities that make such an approach questionable. First, natural gas would have to be piped along a new right of way from Northport to Shoreham. This right of way would have to go through environmentally sensitive areas on the North Shore and would be extremely expensive even if achievable.

The second challenge relates to Shoreham itself. The turbines at the site account for a small portion of the several billion dollars consumed in building the nuclear reactor and related equipment. The "conversion" to gas appears to be a LIPA charade—an effort to provide an excuse for its perpetuation—at our expense.

In the final analysis, LIPA should be abolished before the scheduled 1991 elections. Clearly the taxpayers of Long Island would save money. We would also be saved from the burden of circus rhetoric and demagogic debates over energy requirements.

Let's give LIPA a chance to get on with its responsibility of providing power for Long Island. Put LIPA on the scrap heap. It shouldn't even be recycled.

CANDIDATE OUT TO CRASH THE PARTY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I bring to Members' attention an article which appeared in the November 7, 1988, edition of *Insight*, written by Glenn Simpson.

CANDIDATE OUT TO CRASH THE PARTY

(By Glenn Simpson)

Summary: Lenora Fulani, running for president on the leftist New Alliance Party ticket, is on the ballot in 50 states. If the race between George Bush and Michael Dukakis is close, she hopes to garner enough black votes to give Bush the edge and punish Democrats who she says have abandoned blacks.

It is an ironic, if improbable, possibility that Republican presidential nominee George Bush, should he win Nov. 8 by a narrow margin, might owe his victory over Democrat Michael S. Dukakis to a radical black woman. She is Lenora B. Fulani, an acerbic developmental psychologist from New York who is running on the New Alliance Party ticket.

The only third-party candidate on the ballot in 50 states, Fulani could poll as many as 120,000 votes from blacks alone, according to political scientist Linda Williams of the Joint Center for Political Studies, a Washington-based foundation that examines black involvement in politics. In a close race, that could be a decisive number of voters. In 1960, she notes, Democrat John F. Kennedy beat Republican Richard M. Nixon by fewer than 120,000 votes, "so if the votes were to break in a certain way, it's possible" that Fulani could throw the election to Bush in a close contest.

Chicago-based New Alliance, the political scientist notes, has targeted states such as Illinois and Texas, which are important to the strategies of the Bush and Dukakis campaigns and have numerically large black populations. If its candidate pulls in even a small percentage of the 10 million-strong black vote, it could cost Dukakis victories in those states and thus, ultimately, the election.

Lenora Fulani, 38, who harbors no illusions about winning, contends her candidacy is necessary because neither major party represents blacks. Democrats "will not and have not over the last eight years differentiated themselves from the Republican Party in terms of legislation passed and in terms of their political practice. . . . The people that are responsible for the victory of the Republican Party are the Democrats" because they have turned their backs on blacks and so-called progressives.

"If we defeat Michael Dukakis, what would happen is that on Nov. 9 the Democratic Party will come chasing after the black vote, the vote of other constituencies within the Rainbow movement—the gay and lesbian votes—votes they actually take for granted, then deliver absolutely nothing to the people that give them. . . . So I'd be

honored, I'd be pleased and thrilled. I would be just tickled pink, to be the person to be credited with the defeat of Michael Dukakis, I can't wait."

Williams, who follows the Fulani campaign for the center, says she expects New Alliance (which says it has more than 45,000 donors) to get votes from "mostly young, fairly well-educated blacks who are upset about the treatment of Jesse Jackson at the Democratic convention."

Fulani's agenda is two-pronged. She advances traditional far-left policies, such as disarmament and nonintervention, while assaulting the two-party system. The latter includes calls for passage of a bill sponsored by Michigan Democrat John Conyers Jr. to make it easier for third-party candidates to gain access to state ballots and lawsuits to force the two mainstream parties to let Fulani participate in national debates. She appears to have lost on both counts this year but has won favorable coverage on these issues.

A controversial aspect of her candidacy has been her alliance with and refusal to repudiate Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, often labeled an anti-Semite. "No, I don't accept that characterization of him," she says, "no more than I accept the characterization of Tawana Brawley as having not been raped." (Brawley, a former resident of Wappingers falls, N.Y., alleged that she was abducted and raped in the upstate community by six white who wrote racial epithets and smeared feces on her body before releasing her. A grand jury concluded the allegations were a hoax. The Rev. Al Sharpton, one of her principal advisers, is a Fulani supporter.)

New Alliance makes no bones about its anti-Zionist position and suggests it has been labeled anti-Semitic because it is anti-Zionist. "Minister Farrakhan and some members of the Nation of Islam will on occasion offer quite proper criticism of the Jewish business managers of black entertainers or of Jewish business and real estate interests in the black community," the candidate said in a September speech. "It is a fact that quite a few of the real estate people who profiteer off the backs of my people are Jewish," according to a June 1987 report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Fred Newman, Fulani's campaign manager and a Jew, has referred to Jews as "The storm troopers of decadent capitalism."

Less well-known have been the New Alliance's fund-raising and movement-building tactics. Because of them the party is a pariah among the traditional hard left. It has been accused of misleading donors by soliciting for groups organized by the New Alliance called the Rainbow Lobby and the Rainbow Alliance, which are easily mistaken for the Rev. Jesse Jackson's National Rainbow Coalition. "There's definitely some problems on people being confused" about the difference between the Rainbow groups, says Frank Watkins, a Jackson aide. "It is quite clear they have deliberately attempted to piggyback off of Jesse Jackson and the National Rainbow Coalition, I would say in a deceptive way."

But the aspects of the New Alliance Party that have done the most to provoke bitter attacks from the left revolve around the group's origins, its leadership structure and its "social therapy centers." One major critic has been Chip Berlet, a researcher for Political Research associates, a Cambridge, Mass.-based group that "collects and disseminates information on rightwing politi-

cal groups and trends." In a December 1987 study, Berlet described the history of the New Alliance, including its association with political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. in 1974, and its alleged totalitarian practices. He also recounted accusations by former members of cultlike behavior by the group.

Another vehement detractor has been the Jackson Advocate, a small black-owned paper in Jackson, Miss., where the New Alliance Party has a presence. Yet another critic is Dennis L. Serrette, a black trade unionist and the party's 1984 presidential candidate. Serrette left the party after the election, in which he received 60,000 votes. He charges in an essay that the group is run by Newman, not "women of color" as the group claims, and has LaRouche-like tendencies.

Party spokesmen admit a brief association with LaRouche in the Seventies, purportedly while he was a Marxist who went by the name Lyn Marcus. But they categorically deny any current association with him. None of the accusations has been proved, and New Alliance contends its left-wing attackers are motivated by a case of sour grapes.

The party was formally founded in 1979, Newman, is primary theoretician, is a Marxist-oriented activist who emerged in New York City in the late Sixties. In the early Seventies, he founded a group called the Centers for Change, a radical collective that offered counseling and therapy. According to Berlet and others, Newman and members of the Centers for Change formed an official alliance with the LaRouche-led National Caucus of Labor Committees in June 1974. In August of that year, Newman and his followers split to form the International Workers Party, though they still regarded LaRouche and his followers as comrades.

Berlet quotes a former group member as saying that what Newman really wanted during the brief formal relationship with LaRouche "was to act as an understudy to LaRouche—to learn his methods and techniques for controlling persons."

Says Fulani press secretary Annie Roboff: "It would be hard to find anyone on the left who at one point or another didn't work with" LaRouche. She says Newman allied with him because Newman wanted to build a progressive movement, and in the early Seventies "the only person on the left that had the ability to call a meeting where welfare recipients would show up was Lyn Marcus"—Lyndon LaRouche.

But Berlet writes, "during most of 1974, the NCLC under LaRouche was primarily attracting middle-class and upper-class white intellectual students from prestigious Eastern and Midwestern college campuses—hardly a core of trade unionists and welfare recipients as characterized by Newman's supporters.... None of this indicates a casual, naive or short-lived relationship.... To this day the New Alliance Party leadership has refused to renounce or to deal candidly or accurately with the fact that the Newmanites at one time joined an organization which was at best a collection of paranoid sexist homophobic thugs and at worst a nascent fascist political movement."

Who are the so-called Newmanites today? Some have called them "the LaRouchies of the left"—assuming that LaRouche is on the right, an uncertain proposition—but they make no claims that rival LaRouche's for paranoia and extremism. Their public agenda and rhetoric are basically watered-down Marxism.

Serrette, Berlet and Ken Lawrence, who has written for the Jackson Advocate, claim the group recruits and controls its core membership through its social therapy centers in New York in Harlem, Brooklyn, the Bronx, the West and East sides of Manhattan and Long Island, and in Boston, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles and Jackson.

Roboff denies the assertion. "Is there a direct correlation between the New Alliance Party and the therapy centers? The answer is no. 'Yet where the group is politically active, there is usually a therapy center nearby. In Boston, for example, the address for the New Alliance Party offices and the Boston Institute for Social Therapy and Research is the same—695 Parker St. though the phone numbers are different."

Fulani, educated at City University of New York and Columbia University, describes herself as "the director of the community clinics of the Institutes for Social Therapy and Research." Serrette contends that "social therapy, Newman's creation, is considered the 'backbone of the tendency.' Every member is required to attend at least one social therapy session weekly, led by Newman's handpicked, hand-trained therapists. ---. Almost every one of Newman's top lieutenants was recruited by Newman when they were suffering very severe emotional problems and had come as 'patients' to Dr. Newman," who has a doctorate in philosophy.

"Basically everything [Serrette] has to say is garbage and he's a sore loser," counters Roboff. She suggests he may have left the group because he did not like following a black woman. The party, she says, "is led by women of color. There are many people that follow women of color in the New Alliance Party. Fred Newman is one of them."

HONORING THE HIGHLANDS STAR'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, the men and women of Highlands, TX, have been blessed for the past 35 years with the good fortune of having a local newspaper which provides them with the local news that binds their community together.

The first issue of the Highlands Star was published on June 9, 1955. Since then, the newspaper has reported local news events, births and deaths, church and school news, outcomes of sporting events involving home town teams, and other happenings in and around Highlands—the kind of news on which local residents have come to depend.

While the men and women of Highlands, Crosby, and other areas of east Harris County may turn to Houston's two major metropolitan dailies for national and international news, they turn to the Highlands Star to learn more about what is happening in their own community—to read the news that affects them most directly.

The Highlands Star was founded in 1955 by Alton Neatherlin and Jim Brazzil. Jim currently operates B&B Printing Co. in Highlands, while Alton still serves as the paper's editor. Alton

is assisted at the Highlands Star by his wife, Charlene.

Over the years, the Highlands Star has served to inform the men and women of east Harris County. But it has done much more than that.

It has served as a training ground for able young men and women who want to enter the field of journalism. Since its founding, the Highlands Star has employed more than 200 men and women—many of them just beginning their journalistic careers. In providing young men and women with an opportunity to learn the newspaper business, the Highlands Star has performed a valuable public service.

Also, since its founding, the Highlands Star has served to record much of the history of east Harris County for future generations. The pages of the Highlands Star have recorded the many changes that have occurred in east Harris County in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, 1980's, and now the 1990's. The Highlands Star has served as an extraordinarily useful historical record, and it will continue to do so.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Jim and Alton for the fine newspaper they founded 35 years ago, and to commend Alton and Charlene for the work which they have so professionally and so successfully carried on since then. The men and women of Highlands, and of all east Harris County, owe them a tremendous debt of gratitude for the service they have provided to their community through the Highlands Star. As a member of the Texas Press Association and the South Texas Press Association, Alton has distinguished himself in a highly competitive business, and he and Charlene have won the friendship and respect of their community.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join with me in expressing our best wishes for continued success to Alton and Charlene Neatherlin, to the entire staff of the Highlands Star, and to the good men and women who read the paper each and every week.

HONORING THE AMERICAN FLAG ON FLAG DAY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning, on the occasion of Flag Day, in honor of the American flag. On this day in 1777, the Second Continental Congress first adopted a new national flag displaying the stars and stripes. While I am proud to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of our symbol of national unity, I am, at the same time, outraged that the Supreme Court has again decided to allow the desecration of that symbol.

Though Flag Day has been an official celebration in parts of the country for well over 100 years, it was in 1916 that President Woodrow Wilson issued an official proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of the flag on June 14. Finally in 1949, President Harry Truman signed a resolution passed by the Congress making June 14 of every year a day to honor the flag.

Mr. Speaker, earlier in the 101st Congress, following the first Supreme Court decision that struck down a State law prohibiting the desecration of the American flag, I stood before you and explained that the American flag is more—much more—than a piece of cloth, and that its desecration should not be considered as an exercise in constitutional freedoms. Woodrow Wilson was expressing these same sentiments on the anniversary of his first proclamation when he explained:

This flag, which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us, and the record they wrote upon it ***

Beyond the flag's symbolic representation of the Thirteen Original Colonies and the 50 States, our flag represents the history of our country, its struggles, its values, and our national unity. Many great Americans have fought and many have died to preserve and protect the values that the American flag symbolizes. Our freedom and liberty as a nation are only as strong as the willingness that we have to respect and defend them. The American flag represents that willingness, as it has been proven in the past and as we stand ready in the present.

The American flag does not belong to any individual American. Instead, it belongs equally to each and every American in the country. The flag belongs to those who have fought under it in wartime, and to those who have been born under it in times of peace. The flag belongs to those who hold great respect and honor for it and all that it represents, and it belongs to those who hold it and their Government in disdain. In any event, the flag of the United States protects and belongs to all those who live under it. It is public property, paid for not by American taxes but by American lives, and its desecration by individuals without public consent should not be permitted.

The first amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and the freedom to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Burning or desecrating the symbol of our Nation's fought-for freedoms and liberties is not an exercise of either of these rights. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the flag of the United States of America on Flag Day 1990 by supporting a constitutional amendment to prohibit its desecration.

A FRIEND AND MINNESOTAN, AMOS OWEN

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I today pay tribute to a friend, a

Minnesotan and an American eagle—Amos Owen.

Amos Owen spent a lifetime fostering peace and understanding between Indians and non-Indians in Minnesota, celebrating and sharing his Dakota heritage. The following heartwarming article written by Nick Coleman in the St. Paul Pioneer Press pays fitting tribute to Amos and I ask that it be printed here.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, June 10, 1990]

ABOVE THE BLUFF AN EAGLE SOARED, AND AMOS WAS BURIED

(By Nick Coleman)

I shouldn't have been surprised by the eagle.

I had just turned off Highway 61, taking the road that leads to the Prairie Island Indian Reservation near Red Wing. It was soaring above a field near the bluffs that loom over the backwaters of the Mississippi River, hovering in a steady wind blowing from the west, dipping the feathers on its wingtips to stay impossibly stationary. It didn't seem to move forward at all but just held its own in the gale, hanging in one spot as if it had repealed the law of gravity. I stopped to watch.

"Amos," I thought. "The eagle is there for Amos."

Every time I saw Amos, there always seemed to be an eagle overhead. So I don't know why it should have been any different Friday, even though Friday was the day Amos Owen was buried.

The first time I saw Amos, he was kneeling in a foot of snow, struggling against another strong wind to light the sacred Dakota Indian ceremonial pipe he held cradled in his arms. In a large circle around him, 50 people stood quietly, trying to keep warm. I remember wondering how this man with the long gray ponytail, who was not wearing a jacket and whose hands were unprotected, could stand the bitter cold.

Then, from high above, came a shrill call. Eyes turned upward, toward the crystal blue sky, where a majestic eagle was circling above our little gathering on the banks of the Minnesota River. An eagle, some of us said, trying not to shout. But other people, veterans of previous pipe ceremonies, seemed unfazed. Of course there's an eagle, they said. There's always an eagle.

It was the day after Christmas, 1985. I had driven to that windswept park called Land of Memories in Mankato to take part in Amos' pipe ceremony. On another day after Christmas, near the spot where we stood, 38 Dakota men were hanged by the state of Minnesota in an act of official vengeance that followed the 1862 war between the people of the Dakota (Sioux) nation and the white settlers who were flooding across their land.

That act of legalized lynching was seared into the consciousness of the state's Indians. And Amos Owen, the Dakota spiritual leader who died last week at 73, did more than anyone I know to help heal the scars that were left by the largest mass execution in American history and by the imprisonment and exile of the Dakota people that followed the hanging.

Each Dec. 26, Amos led a pipe ceremony in Mankato, burning sweet sage, praying to the four directions, reciting the names of the 38 who died and passing the pipe around the circle. As Amos bent over the redstone pipe that cold, blustery day and at last got its contents to catch fire, it was clear that he

held something more precious than a pipe in his hands, he held the desire to bring peace and reconciliation between peoples.

Amos devoted the last years of his life to the pipe and its ways, the traditional religious practices of the Dakota. He wasn't a preacher—Amos didn't have to raise his voice to be listened to—but he possessed an aura of spiritual sincerity a lot of bishops would envy. He was a teacher who showed his students patience and generosity. Many times, Amos started the day with a pipe ceremony on one of Minnesota's Indian reservations and ended it with a ceremony on another reservation, criss-crossing the state in between.

"He was the type of person who never said no to people," says his friend, Vernell Wabasha, who often hosted Amos when he visited the Lower Sioux Reservation near Redwood Falls. "When people came and asked for help, he always did what he could."

Over the years, hundreds came to visit Amos on the Prairie Island reservation and to participate in the sweatlodge ceremonies he held each week. Only a mile from the sweatlodge where Amos sought prayer and purification, the Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant stands like a visitor from another planet.

One day in 1979, Amos was on the hillside behind his house, cutting sumac branches to make pipe stems, when he noticed dozens of cars speeding away from the power plant. Later, Amos and the other reservation residents learned that there had been a leak at the plant and that the workers had evacuated without telling the residents of the reservation.

Amos wasn't surprised that there had been an accident at the power plant. He believed that when disrespect is shown to creation, bad luck follows. For that reason, Amos did not fish during the last 12 years of his life. He loved fishing but he had made a pledge not to kill anything.

"Even when I have to cut willows," he said last month, "for every tree I cut, I talk to each one and give them an offering—tobacco or something. I give an offering to everything in Mother Nature that I use. A lot of people forget to do that and then they wonder why something goes wrong. There's a world out there that nobody knows about. That's why they call it the Great Mystery."

On Friday, a horse-drawn hearse carried Amos to the Prairie Island cemetery. He was buried under a cottonwood tree in a coffin made by one of his sons, his body wrapped in a star quilt and with bracelets of sage around his ankles and his wrists. There were Christian prayers and Dakota prayers and a strong wind and an eagle soaring above the bluff.

It was a beautiful day.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE WILLIS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mr. George Willis on the occasion of a testimonial dinner in his honor.

George Willis has been the executive director of the Bergen County Medical Society

since January, 1970. Twenty years of his career have been dedicated to providing a better quality of health care in Bergen County, NJ.

George is a native resident of New Jersey where he was born in 1915. He served his country proudly in the U.S. Air Corps during World War II. He served as the special events and school coordinator at the Record before he began his career with the Bergen County Medical Society.

George is a board member of the Bergen County Chapter of the American Cancer Society, works with the Committee for Girl Scouts Council, and has written a long series of articles in the American Association of Medical Society Executives [AAMSE] magazine regarding the various aspects of being a medical society executive. He is also a member of Toastmaster's International and belongs to various bicycle clubs and story-telling associations.

His dedication to the community is exemplified by the many services which he has worked to provide. During the bicentennial celebration in 1976, George worked with all the community ambulance corps to set up emergency care while thousands of people gathered along the Hudson to watch the tall ships sail in. This is just one of the many programs he has dedicated his life to providing. George is one of those special few who truly make a difference in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO PELL CITY, AL, ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, a centennial is always a historic occasion, whether for an individual, an institution, or a community. Today I want to salute the community of Pell City, the county seat of St. Clair County, AL, which this year celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The development of this community over the past century parallels the changes of the century itself. Begun as an industrial community established by George H. Pell, its location was chosen to take advantage of the area's natural resources and its proximity to the junction of three railroad lines. Despite such advantages, the community suffered greatly in the cycle of economic boom and bust, and the fights over railroad regulation which dominated the close of the last century. In fact, the Pell City Iron & Land Co. went bankrupt, as did its successor. However, the citizens of this community did not lose their faith or optimism. And, indeed, for Pell City the third time was the charm. New investment expanded the city's industrial activity beyond the original mineral-based economy to include the South's first soilpipe plant and textile production. Sumter Cogswell, a banker, industrialist, and

civic promoter, led the resurrection of the community at that time.

Government has also played a role in the development of Pell City. When we in this House consider the need to rebuild and expand our Nation's system of roads, highways, and bridges, we need to remember what a tremendous impact earlier transportation programs had on the lives of our citizens. Pell City was the beneficiary of an early highway project sponsored by Speaker Bankhead. This highway, now known as U.S. Highway 78, linked Pell City with Birmingham and Atlanta, providing an alternative to reliance on the railroads. The link to those two larger communities was further strengthened with the building of the Interstate Highway System and the location of Interstate 20 in close proximity to Pell City. The construction of a hydroelectric dam on the Coosa River, creating Lake Logan Martin, not only assured a reliable source of low-cost electric power, but also opened up a recreational area which has proven extremely popular, not only to the citizens of Pell City, but to those of the adjacent Birmingham metropolitan area. In fact, the combination of easy highway access and recreational opportunities have made the Pell City area one of the fastest-growing in Alabama.

The economic transformation of Pell City has reflected the changes in our Nation's economy. The old dependence on iron and pipe mills has given way to the production of telecommunications equipment by companies such as Contel. The local school system has a commitment to preparing its students to take their rightful place in this rapidly changing world. And the citizens of this community, as they look back over the trials and accomplishments of the past century, are both proud and hopeful. I salute them, Mr. Speaker, for their perseverance, their imagination, and the cooperation which has allowed them to work together for their common betterment. These are qualities which have served them well in the past and which will, no doubt, ensure their success in the future.

PASS A BUDGET RESOLUTION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the United States faces many pressing problems—crime, drugs, global warming, a massive savings and loan cleanup. Nevertheless, time after time, public interest polls show that the issue of greatest concern to the public is the budget deficit.

You certainly wouldn't know that by the way we operate. We treat the budget resolution like it was a piece of minor commemorative legislation. If we have time to pass a budget, we do. Otherwise, we simply let the ship of state list toward another annual budget wreck.

The budget resolution is a necessary part of the budget process and must be taken seriously. To our credit, the House did pass a budget this year only 2 weeks after the statutory deadline.

But the other body is stalled—waiting for the budget summit to provide direction.

I call on the Senate to take up the budget resolution and allow us to determine our firm budget targets now, rather than forcing an after-the-fact, quick-fix budget later in the year, leading, most certainly, to an omnibus continuing resolution, the Washington Monument of fiscal failure.

LOUISVILLE ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE AT KENNEDY CENTER

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome the Louisville Orchestra to Washington for its performance this evening at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The Louisville Orchestra has been invited to perform as part of the 45th National Conference of the American Symphony Orchestra League. The invitation marks the first time that an orchestra other than the host city's ensemble has given a public concert at the annual conference.

The concert will feature works that figure prominently in the history of the Louisville Orchestra. "Inner Voices" by Chinonyi Ung will open the program. Louisville pianist and Artist in Residence, Lee Luvisi, will be at keyboard for the "Concerto for Piano and Orchestra," by Paul Hindemith.

Since giving its first concert in 1937, the Louisville Orchestra has progressed and matured into one of the Nation's leading orchestras in the performance of new works by American composers. A \$500,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in the 1950's saw the orchestra through difficult financial times and, so did the leadership of Robert Whitney, the orchestra's conductor for 30 years.

The Louisville Orchestra has been under the direction of Lawrence Leighton Smith for the past 7 years. As a strong proponent of contemporary music, he has continued the orchestra's tradition of commissioning and recording modern music.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Louisville Orchestra's music director, Lawrence Leighton Smith; executive director, Wayne S. Brown; and the entire organization who make the Louisville Orchestra one of the Nation's prominent ensembles.

ROSE MARIE HUGHES: DECADES OF DEDICATION

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Rose Marie Hughes, the president and one of the founders of the IAHD-St. Jude Rehabilitation Institute.

The institute is a multiservice center which provides the severely handicapped with year-

round training, education, and vocational guidance. Mrs. Hughes was one of a group of mothers in Westchester County, NY who joined with the current director of the institute, Jack M. Gootzeit, to found St. Jude in 1967. As a parent of two handicapped children, Mrs. Hughes sought to bring attention to the need for more services as well as an increased recognition of the rights of the handicapped. She and the other mothers were determined to provide the services for their own as well as many other handicapped children; the IAHD-St. Jude Rehabilitation Institute was thus founded and has provided hope and opportunity to hundreds since that time.

Mrs. Hughes has seen the growth and development of the institute and continues to be an advocate of further advances in the services for and the rights of the handicapped. She has worked successfully with the Federal Government in building a group home in Pleasantville; furthermore, she has waged many other struggles in finding space, obtaining zoning clearances, and receiving approval for the location and construction of schools, recreation, and conference centers, and other projects.

Through her endeavors, Mrs. Hughes has been honored on many occasions for her dedication, service, and perseverance. In 1981, she was elected "citizen of the Year" by the New York State Teachers Association; in 1983, she was chosen "Mother of the Year." She has been appointed to the State Assembly Task Force on Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities and the Federal Congressional Council on Developmental Disabilities. Recently, she was elected the chairman of the Advisory Council of the Mental Retardation Institute at the Westchester County Medical Center.

Mrs. Rose Marie Hughes serves as an outstanding model of service and citizenship. Her commitment to the severely handicapped has spanned four decades and has resulted in many outstanding achievements. Through her efforts, hundreds of handicapped children have been given a chance through the innovations provided by the IAHD-St. Jude Rehabilitation Institute. Mrs. Hughes should be highly commended for her work and accomplishments.

FORESTDALE FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENTS ASSOCIATION HONORS JOY BAILEY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, over the last 3 years in the United States, the number of children in foster care has increased by over 30 percent to approximately 300,000. Many of these children suffer from serious physical, emotional, and medical problems. Fortunately, there are organizations like the Forestdale Foster and Adoptive Parents Association, established in 1983, that provides support and encouragement to adoptive and foster parents who have unselfishly opened their home and family to children in need.

On June 15, 1990, the association will hold its third annual foster parents recognition dinner dance to pay tribute to Joy Bailey, executive director of Forestdale, Inc., for her contributions to child welfare. After receiving a masters in social work from Fordham University, Joy Bailey has devoted over 35 years to the field of social work and child welfare. After working for several child welfare agencies in the New York City area and the Child Welfare Training Center at Columbia University School of Social Work, Bailey joined Forestdale, Inc., in 1982, and was appointed executive director in 1985.

At Forestdale, Inc., a private foster care agency in Forest Hills, NY, Bailey accomplishes the extremely difficult task of placing neglected and troubled children with foster parents who will provide the children with needed guidance, love, and emotional support. In addition, Bailey works with children's natural parents to solve their problems and gain control of their future. Her work makes this world a better and more humane place.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Joy Bailey and the Forestdale Foster and Adoptive Parents Association.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DR. H. FRANK COLLINS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who has made a singular contribution to his community. Dr. Frank Collins has served as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Bellflower, CA, for 27 years. Today I would like to extend to him a congressional salute upon his retirement for his record of accomplishment.

Born on a farm in Alabama, Frank grew up the youngest of 12 children. The first member of his family to answer the call of holy service, he became an ordained minister in 1951 after a successful professional singing career which lasted almost a decade. Luckily for southern Californians, he came to Bellflower with his wife, Berniece, to pastor the Calvary Baptist Church in 1963.

Frank is the father of two children, Sandra and David. Under his tutelage, the Calvary Baptist Church congregation has grown from 400 to 3,000. The church is a leader in the global missionary effort, lending active support to 52 missionaries worldwide. In addition, the church built its own school in the Philippines, and supports two others. Two of these three educational institutions have "Collins Hall" dormitories named in Frank's honor. Frank does not leave it to his disciples alone to spread the Bible's teaching outside Calvary's walls, however. He has personally led 12 tours of the holy land and travels constantly to speaking engagements for the National and International Bible Conference. Frank has also conducted his own television and radio program: "Meeting Time at Calvary" seen on KHJ-TV, channel 9, in Los Angeles for the past 15 years.

We will all miss Frank and his familiar and uplifting message. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating him for an outstanding career of service to the citizens of the South Bay.

NORTH PROVIDENCE RECEIVES COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the town of North Providence for receiving the 1990 Community Achievement Award given by the Administration on Aging with the Department of Health and Human Services.

The North Providence Senior Center, the Roger Williams General Hospital, and the Brown University Medical School collaborated to develop a health clinic on the site of the senior center to improve the coordination and continuity of care for its elderly clients.

The addition of the clinic ensures that North Providence Senior Center clients are examined regularly by a primary care physician, decreasing the frequency by which senior citizens use emergency rooms as a source of primary care. The senior center provides the site, office staff, a social worker, and patients' transportation.

Brown University's Medical School uses the clinic for geriatric training and provides a geriatric medicine internist. Roger Williams General Hospital provides the clinic with services, supplies, and equipment. The program's success can be measured by the increased volume of elderly patients who receive this coordinated system of care. The clinic is also expanding its facilities and service hours.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the town of North Providence for its outstanding achievements with regards to elderly care. I wish them continued success in the future.

WORLDWIDE DAY OF PRAYER FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN CUBA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to focus the attention of this legislative assembly to the efforts of a group of Cuban-Americans from my congressional district of Miami, FL, who are organizing a Worldwide Day of Prayer for Freedom and Democracy in Cuba to be observed on July 15, 1990.

This group of Cuban-Americans are a collection of lay people of different faiths who are united by two main ideas. First, the desire for absolute freedom and democracy for the island of Cuba; and, second, the fervent belief in the power of prayer to produce such change.

The objective of the group is to contact 50,000 congregations of different denominations around the world requesting their prayers

to implore the Almighty for divine intervention for the bloodless liberation of Cuba. They hope to achieve increased international pressure against Cuba's Communist regime, as well as to deliver a message of good will to the people of Cuba from freedom-loving people of around the world which have the capability to deliver such a message.

For 31 long years, the people of Cuba have been forced to live in fear and oppression. They have been subjected to the most obscene violations of human rights. They have been denied many freedoms which we in the United States consider basic to our society. They have been denied the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, freedom from unwarranted arrest or unreasonable searches and seizures, freedom to travel throughout their country, among others.

Fidel Castro has made his intransigent attitude toward democratic change very clear. He has said that he would rather allow Cuba to sink into the ocean like Atlantis than deviate from communism and that whoever intends to seek changes will only find bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, this group of Cuban-American lay people simply desire their native homeland of Cuba to be free. They desire peace without bloodshed for their fellow compatriots.

I would like to congratulate Esteban M. Beruvides, Jose Torriente, Esther M. Ponce, Ramon Grau Alsina, Andres Garcia, Rafael Moraleo, Manuel Ugalde, Rolando Perez, Fernando Hernandez, Dr. Celestino Vazquez, and Maria Cristina Suarez for their dedication and conviction in this just cause.

This past decade, we have witnessed totalitarian governments fall from across the globe, allowing their oppressed people to taste the sweetness of peace, freedom, and justice. Victories in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Nicaragua are affirmations that democracy is alive and well and that communism is dying. Many of these transitions to democracy have taken place without bloodshed. Following the tradition of nonviolence and prayer to achieve change, I am sure that my fellow colleagues will join me in appealing for public moral support to this just cause and pray that the chains of oppression will soon fall from Cuba.

URGE TO ENACT ANTICRIME PACKAGE

**HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE
CAMPBELL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago last week I introduced legislation to mandate tougher criminal sentences for those individuals who wrongfully use or traffic in firearms. I felt then, as I do now, that one of our most effective tactics against urban street crime is getting tough on the criminals who commit these crimes.

Currently, this is not being done. Statistics from the Department of Justice show that in 1985, only 28 percent of all murders resulted in prison sentences of longer than 1 year.

Despite this startling figure, an inordinate number of people are blaming our burgeoning crime problem on the private ownership of firearms and are calling for a ban on many such weapons. While I can understand the emotional appeal of banning firearms, I feel that such an approach is neither practical nor desirable.

What is worse, this approach obscures the true nature of the problem of violent crime. I think it is clear to most that something is wrong when 72 percent of the murderers in this country are allowed to walk free after 1 year or less of prison.

With such a large percentage of the murderers in this country out roaming the streets, it is no wonder that our Nation is being victimized by violent crime. We will have the opportunity in the 101st Congress to reverse this trend by enacting a tough anticrime package that sends a strong message to criminals that crime doesn't pay.

It is my hope that the House will include H.R. 2529 in its upcoming anticrime package. The biggest crime in this country is that violent felons have regularly been able to reduce their sentences and continue their violent pastimes, and I urge Members to join me in this effort to end this travesty.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT BARCO: MORE THAN A DRUG WARRI- OR, A MAN WITH A VISION OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE WORLD

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, we have all been impressed with the tremendous courage and dedication of President Virgilio Barco of Colombia. His tough stance against drug trafficking cartels in the face of their brutality has been exemplary.

President Barco's tough antidrug policy derives from a strong belief in freedom and democracy. These values are being directly threatened by the continuous heinous attacks on the people and the Government of Colombia. While the President knows that the struggle will be difficult and the sacrifices great, he knows that the integrity of democracy in Colombia, one of the oldest democracies in South America, is being directly threatened.

Mr. Speaker, President Barco recently delivered the commencement address to the graduating class at his alma mater, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In that speech, he shares his thoughts on the rapidly changing world around us and the importance of assisting all emerging and struggling democracies to develop and thrive.

This speech gives many helpful insights into a great man who has risked so much for the ideals he holds so dear. I would like to share it with my colleagues in the House. The text follows:

**SPEECH OF PRESIDENT VIRGILIO BARCO AT THE
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MASSA-
CHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

President Gray, Members of the Board, Distinguished Guests, Class of 1990:

In a few short days, each of you will be entering a new stage in life, new careers, new opportunities, new challenges. In a few short months, I will be leaving the office of President of Colombia. I have been on a long and fascinating journey since that day in 1943 when, like all of you today, I received my degree from MIT.

I remember that day well. So many things raced through my mind. So much was happening in the world. So much was happening so fast. Social, political and economic orders were turned upside down by events around the world. Overnight, it seemed, borders were changing in Europe. No one was sure what tomorrow would bring.

A TIME FOR REFLECTION

All of this must sound strangely familiar to each of you with the rapid rate of change in Europe and around the world. All of it may be a bit overwhelming as well. I can understand the feeling. In my senior year, sitting in my room at the Graduate House, I remember feeling a bit overwhelmed myself by what the future might bring.

Little did I know that a few years later, I would be deeply involved in politics, elected to the House of Representatives, only to have Congress shut down as violence against my party broke out. A year later, I returned to Boston with my new wife to obtain a graduate degree at MIT. Soon after, my first child, Carolina, was born here at Massachusetts General Hospital, at the same time my friend and young professor Paul Samuelson and his wife had triplets.

I knew I had to return to Colombia at a time of crisis, but little did I know what extraordinary events would shape my life in public service. I have learned that our lives and careers are shaped by outside forces, often beyond our control. Throughout our lives, we are faced with important choices. In the end, I realized how important it is to establish a set of values and beliefs to guide these choices.

I also realized that a strong foundation in the humanities, economics and technology was the key, for it is through these basic disciplines that we manage change. They are truly at the core of social progress. Now these enormously powerful tools of change rest in your hands and the fate of future generations depends on your ability to put to good use all that you have learned. Your families, your professors and I are all confident that each of you can meet the challenge.

This pace of change, and the rigors of academic life have at times, I'm sure, left you gasping for breath, wondering if the whirl of learning around you will ever slow down.

Today, you can stop and take a breath. Look back on the years you have spent at MIT; look beyond the long hours and hard work. What you have achieved today is a true compliment to all of you and you should stop and savor the moment. Commit to memory the time you have spent here and what you have done. In the future you will look back on these years as a time of great excitement, of great challenges and of great ideas. It was a time when many of life's mundane details could be set aside so you could focus on ideas, on learning, on experiencing the thrill of academic life. You will look back at these years as a time when life was lived to its fullest, when bonds of friendship were built, bonds that will last your entire lives. Never forget what you have learned here; it will serve you well for years to come. Indeed, it has served me well.

In many ways, this is also a proud day in my life. Today, I also find myself poised on

the edge of a new time in my life. This speech to the class of 1990 at my Alma Mater will be one of the last major speeches of my Presidency. Soon I will depart elected office and seek new challenges in my life. Some have asked how I managed the job of President at such difficult times. I tell them that it is nothing compared to taking the oral Ph D examinations at MIT.

In many ways, my situation is much like yours: together we enter a new time in our lives, a time with new opportunities and new responsibilities. We must enter this new time bravely, holding dearly to the values that we have been taught to cherish at home, at school and here at MIT.

DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

No doubt, all of you expect me to talk about an issue that has stirred the hearts and minds—and emotions—of millions around the world. It is an issue I have come to represent, one which has even led to some controversy on this campus. I am sure you expected me to use this time with you to discuss the scourge of illegal narcotics.

But that is not what I have come here to speak about today. I hope that my views on this issue are well known by now. Every day, you read about our struggle against narcoterrorism and drug trafficking in Colombia. This struggle will continue when I leave office, for good men and women everywhere will not tolerate the misery and violence bred by those who push and those who consume illegal drugs.

No, today I want to explore with you a wider vision and the events that will shape a new global order in the 21st century. For of all days—a day which has such personal importance to me and to each of you—this is a day to look forward, not back.

Like most of you here, in Colombia we watched on television the wall come down in Berlin with rapt attention. From "People Power" in the Philippines to Václav Havel's "Velvet Revolution" to the "NO" vote in Chile, democracy is on the rise around the globe as totalitarian governments are tossed off by people restless to experience a world of freedom. For all those devoted to the cause of freedom, we share in their celebration of democracy.

Democracy is not a distant notion at all in Colombia. Indeed, our position in Latin America is somewhat unique. Our Constitution is nearly as old as yours and our democratic institutions have long been a model for our neighbors. This is the true significance of our current struggle, for the greatest threat to our democracy is narcoterrorism and the insatiable worldwide demand for drugs which fuels it. In the past, we usually saw extremist ideologies as the most serious threat to democracy, but now drugs and organized crime are even more dangerous, not only to our democracy, but to yours as well.

THE CHANGING WORLD

This is an auspicious moment to reflect on our changing world and a new global order. Look at what has happened since I graduated from MIT. In 1943, a terrible war was raging in Europe and in Asia, taking lives and devastating the countryside at every turn. No one can ever forget the tragedy of this war: the 45 million killed, the Nazi death camps, the destruction of towns, cities, of lives and hopes of generations to come, the use of atomic weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Seven years later, when I returned to MIT for post-graduate studies, Europe was still rebuilding the ravages of this war and the

Cold War appeared to be a reality that would never leave. Soviets and Americans stood poised, ready to strike each other at a moment's notice, threatening the existence of the human race.

Around the world, democracy was in retreat and totalitarian regimes flourished on nearly every continent. The result of totalitarianism in Latin America was the same as everywhere: the crushing of the will of the people, the violation of fundamental human rights, the demise of democracy.

During this Cold War, the developed world chose to look the other way as millions in Latin America suffered under oppression. U.S. foreign policy remained fixated on East-West competition. A North-South view rarely came into focus.

And yet, in the last decade, democratic change has swept our continent. Ten years ago most countries of Latin America suffered under the weight of dictatorship. Just look at the change. Peru returned to democracy in 1980, Bolivia in 1982, Argentina in 1983, Brazil in 1985, Chile, Nicaragua and Panama in the last year alone. Almost a whole continent has moved from military rule to legitimately elected leaders. Still, as evidence of North America's bias to the cold war ideology, this dramatic change so close to your own borders receives relatively little attention.

ECONOMIC POWER VS. MILITARY MIGHT

Now it is time to open our eyes to a new world. After years of superpower conflict, each one vying for gains in a high-stakes game for global military advantage, we are now able to see beyond the East-West confrontation. Today's global order no longer rests on the foundation of security concerns; military might is no longer what determines a country's place in the international system.

We are now able to look beyond the myopia of the Cold War, beyond our previously clouded horizon, to where a new world is waiting. A world where economic growth and technological innovation will be of critical importance, not sheer military strength. A world where entrepreneurs and innovators will lead the way, not the generals of yesterday.

Witness Japan—a country that spends little on its military but that has suddenly leaped to the front ranks of world powers. It is a country that gives more economic aid to the Third World than any other nation—including the historically generous United States. The small military establishment of Japan presents no serious threat to the vast armies of the U.S. or Soviet Union, but through its economic might it wields true global influence today. Which country, I ask, do others most want to emulate today—Japan or the Soviet Union?

The economic growth throughout Asia and in Europe has been extraordinary. Now we must work to expand the economic success of these dynamic regions to other areas. This is particularly true for the fragile new democracies of the world. For these countries to solidify their political gains, they will need economic success. From Poland, to Argentina, to the Philippines, newly-free people expect economic growth and improved living standards and, in order to maintain stability, those expectations must be met. It is your responsibility, and those in other wealthy countries, to ensure the fostering of global economic growth. In this way you can help these fledgling democracies as they struggle to spread their wings. This is especially true in Latin America, a

region which historically has received far too little attention. The best way to foster North-South cooperation will not be through military means, but rather by guaranteeing access of Latin America's democracies to economic prosperity and change.

It is also the responsibility of the developing world to take advantage of the opportunities presented by this new environment. Truly globalized trade and finance have given rise to opportunities for us all. Sometimes it is not macro-economic theory, but rather concrete, specific projects which have global impact. The engineers among you know what I mean. In Colombia, we have been designing such a project. Like you, we are blessed with coasts on both oceans, and our economy must reach out to both the industrialized West and the Pacific Basin. One method of doing this is what we call the Interoceanic Land Bridge a ground transportation network of railroads, pipelines and highways only 250 kilometers long between deepwater ports in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. These are the opportunities we must take advantage of if we are serious about competing in today's world-wide economy.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE FREE MARKET

Just as history will recall the 1980's as an era when democratic forces swept the globe, it will also be remembered as a decade of resurgence in free market economics. This is a revolution of enormous significance, a recognition of our global economy and a confirmation that open economies with access to markets can lead to social progress. It seems that the long-running match between Karl Marx and Adam Smith is finally coming to an end.

I applaud this development, but at the risk of sounding passe, let me issue a warning. In our rush to embrace free market forces, let us not lose sight of the fundamental role of government, as it embodies the free and collective will of its people. There is a role for both market forces and the state in solving social problems. Free market policies should not be used as an excuse for the lack of political will, whether it is assuring justice and fighting drug trafficking or providing basic education and health care. Free market economics is not a magic wand which somehow will relieve us of the obligation to care for our fellow human beings.

ECO-DEBT AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

Nowhere is the role of the State as clear as with another global issue which has been pushed aside for too long: the preservation of our environment. This is a struggle that must be one of our highest priorities in the decade of the 1990's. I firmly believe that the industrialized countries have an ecological debt to humanity. In less than two centuries, industrial development not only has destroyed most of the native forests of Europe and North America, but also has brought pollution, acid rain and destruction to the ozone layer. This is an ecological debt to future generations who will have to live with the consequences of the thoughtless ways in which the developed countries have achieved their standards of living.

The burden of sustaining a viable planetary environment now rests clearly on the shoulders of the Third World, for we are the last frontier of unspoiled lands. The only way our countries can meet this challenge is by defeating rural poverty and economic stagnation. The best way for the United States and other industrialized countries to pay their ecological debt to humanity is to be partners in this cause.

My Administration has already set aside more than 40 million acres of rain forest as Indian reserves in the Amazon region, an area larger than England. Let us pledge to seek sane development policies which recognize the value of our most precious resources. Let us pledge to retire this debt now for future generations.

OUR SHARED VISION

You are indeed as fortunate as I was to be embarking on new careers during a watershed period. The record of human history is marked by these moments of fundamental change. You now inherit a new global order with new challenges and extraordinary opportunities.

As you watched the joy of your young German colleagues dancing in the streets, or the sorrow on the faces of those brave young students of Tiananmen Square, or the courage of young Colombian soldiers fighting for democracy against narco-terrorism, it may have been difficult for you here on this beautiful campus in Boston to truly appreciate such democratic fervor. Here in America, where so much is so often taken for granted, the struggle for democracy may indeed seem distant.

However, you are all now graduates of one of the world's most prestigious academic institutions. That honor brings with it a special responsibility. The new democracies around the world are fragile and need your help to survive. As you look to your future I ask one thing: do not let today's flowering democracies wither on the vine. Extend your arms to those who have for too long lived in oppression, in fear and in poverty. Like all newborns, these infant democracies around the world may at times falter and stumble, hesitantly trying their first steps. Yet, they must prevail. This is our first duty. All of us, especially you here in the United States, now have an opportunity to build in peace what is often unavailable by force. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that this opportunity does not pass us by.

You have been well-trained. I have no doubt that you have the intellectual power to save any challenge. I harbor the hope that you will also have the heart to meet these challenges with fairness and compassion. I know you will, for this, after all, is our shared heritage.

And you, my friends, are now the guardians of our shared vision.

THE HIGH COURT IS RIGHT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on June 13, the major newspaper in my congressional district, the Hayward Daily Review, published an editorial entitled "The High Court Is Right: Old Glory Doesn't Need Constitutional Protection."

The editorial says it all, and I hope my colleagues will join in reading it.

[From the Hayward Daily Review, June 13, 1990]

THE HIGH COURT IS RIGHT: OLD GLORY DOESN'T NEED CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

A U.S. Supreme Court majority fortunately recognized what many have not when they voted 5-4 to reject a federal flag protection law. "The government's interest cannot justify its infringement on First

Amendment rights," wrote Justice William J. Brennan in the court's opinion.

Or, as House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., put it, "Flag burning isn't worth tampering with the most important repository of freedom any country has ever established in its history."

We wholeheartedly agree.

Unfortunately, there will now be a move in Congress, supported by President Bush, to amend the Constitution and provide special protection for the flag.

That move should die under its own weight after thorough scrutiny.

Don't forget that this is an election year and not all efforts to jump on the flag-burning amendment bandwagon will be sincere. It will be used and exploited as an emotional political weapon—a way to get elected regardless of whether the flag receives constitutional protection.

If you don't think so, just listen to Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan.

"We don't need more hearings (on a constitutional amendment)," he said, "We're ready to vote on Flag Day (Thursday)."

Well, it's time to get past the rhetoric, as a majority of the high court has done, and warn of the inherent dangers in tinkering with the nation's precious First Amendment protection of free speech.

We, as all patriotic citizens, cherish the American flag as a symbol of the individual liberties guaranteed under the Constitution. Unfortunately, people who desecrate the flag, as despicable as that act may be, are engaging in a form of political expression, which is protected under the First Amendment.

One should not begin making exceptions by amending the Constitution, simply because a misguided few have chosen a foolish way to draw attention to themselves.

The Bill of Rights, composed of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, has never been amended in more than 200 years for a very good reason: It represents the strongest guarantees of freedom anywhere in the world and no one has yet come up with a compelling enough reason to change even one line.

"Punishing desecration of the flag dilutes the very freedom that makes this emblem so revered and worth revering," wrote Justice Brennan in the court's majority opinion.

We hope Congress takes those words to heart and rejects all attempts to amend a precious document that in no way deserves a rewrite.

BALTIC STATES FREEDOM DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the illegal occupation of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania by the Soviet Union. Like many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I have been discouraged by our country's failure to recognize the actions taken in recent months by the brave people of the Baltic States in their quest for freedom, as well as our country's failure to take immediate steps to pressure the Soviets to recognize the independence of the freely

elected Governments of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

However, the occasion of the 50th anniversary of this forced incorporation provides an appropriate opportunity again to urge President Bush to reconsider his position. He should return to the longstanding United States policy of never recognizing the illegal incorporation of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, and take the steps necessary to help the brave people of these nations in their efforts to rejoin the community of free nations and to escape from the yoke of Soviet tyranny and oppression.

I was glad to add my name as a cosponsor to House Joint Resolution 493, a bill to designate June 14, 1990, as "Baltic Freedom Day," and similar legislation was approved with my support by the full House of Representatives by voice vote on June 12, and was sent to the President for his signature into public law. The text of Joint Resolution 493 follows:

H.J. RES. 493

Whereas the people of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have cherished the principles of religious and political freedom and have recently held mass demonstrations calling for freedom and independence;

Whereas from 1918 to 1940, the Baltic States existed as independent, sovereign nations and as fully recognized members of the League of Nations;

Whereas 1990 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the invasion, seizure, and illegal incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union against the national will and the desire for independence and freedom of the Baltic people;

Whereas 1990 also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the continued policy of the United States of not recognizing the illegal forcible occupation of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union;

Whereas, due to Soviet and Nazi collusion, the Baltic States suffered a loss of one-third of their population by the end of World War II;

Whereas, under Soviet occupation, the native Baltic peoples have been deported from their homelands to forced labor and concentration camps in Siberia and elsewhere;

Whereas the people of the Baltic States have unique indigenous cultures, national traditions, and languages, which have been threatened by decades of Russification;

Whereas the Soviet Union has introduced into the Baltic States ecologically unsound industries without proper safeguards, and the presence of those industries has critically endangered the environment and well-being of the Baltic people;

Whereas, as part of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign of openness, restructuring, and democratization, Soviet leaders have officially acknowledged the illegality of the secret protocols to the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which led to the Soviet military invasion of the Baltic States in 1940;

Whereas, in the spirit of openness and democratization, the Baltic peoples are affirming their right, upheld both by international law and by the Soviet Constitution, to restore full independence through parliamentary and peaceful means; and

Whereas the United States, as a member of the United Nations, has repeatedly upheld the right of nations to self-determination: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the Congress recognizes the continuing desire and right of the people of the Baltic States for freedom and independence;

(2) the Congress, in keeping with the policy of the United States to deny recognition of the Soviet occupancy of the Baltic States, urges the Soviet Union to recognize the sovereignty of the Baltic States and to yield to the rightful demands of the Baltic peoples for independence from foreign domination and oppression, as guaranteed by principle eight of the Helsinki accords, to which the Soviet Union is a signatory;

(3) June 14, 1990, the anniversary of the first mass deportation of the Baltic peoples from their homelands in 1941, is designated as "Baltic Freedom Day", as a symbol of the solidarity of the people of the United States with the aspirations of the captive Baltic people; and

(4) the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe Baltic Freedom Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and to submit to the Congress within sixty days a statement articulating specific actions the United States Government is taking, in fulfillment of the intent of the nonrecognition principle, to—

(A) support the peaceful restoration of the independence of the Baltic States; and

(B) encourage Soviet support for a peaceful transition to independence and democracy in the Baltic States.

Today, freely elected governments exist in the Baltic States, and the people of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania are striving to achieve the same success as the countries of Eastern Europe. The Baltic States have embarked upon a steadfast course of reestablishing true independence in their beloved homelands.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I am committed to take whatever steps are necessary to compel the Soviet Union to recognize the independence of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, and to allow these countries to determine their own destinies without fear of economic reprisal or military response.

On the 50th anniversary of the illegal occupation of the Baltic States, I am privileged to join with Americans of Latvian, Estonian, and Lithuanian descent in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am honored to represent, and throughout this Nation, in their hopes and prayers that this year we shall see complete independence, free from Soviet control, achieved for the Baltic States.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER WINS PULITZER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the fifth of 10 editorials written by Tom Hylton of the Pottstown Mercury in Pottstown, PA.

These editorials on the subject of farmland preservation won this year's Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, and I commend them to my colleagues.

SUBURBIA PAYS A HEAVY PRICE FOR NEGLECTING PHILADELPHIA

Three Sundays ago, the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a prominent Philadelphia civil rights leader, told a congregation of fashionable Chestnut Hill churchgoers that suburbs must do more to help the inner city.

"If we do not * * * deal soon with the problems of the homeless, the drug-addicted, the unemployed, the poorly educated—and the helplessness and hopelessness that festers every day—within three years at least 30 American cities will explode," he said.

While the particulars of Sullivan's warning may be disputed, the grim reality of Philadelphia's poverty and hopelessness cannot be. And while Sullivan's sermon implied the suburbs don't care very much about Philadelphia's problems, the truth is worse than that.

We in suburbia tend to regard the people of Philadelphia as foreign foes rather than fellow citizens. Suburban legislators speak on terms of battling Philadelphia interests, getting what's rightfully ours, making sure Philadelphia doesn't get a dime more than it deserves.

Last year, state Rep. Sam Morris, D-Chester County, was vehemently attacked by his Republican opponent for being too concerned about Philadelphia.

But why shouldn't Morris be concerned about Philadelphia? The true citizen of a democracy is, as Isocrates said one "who considers poverty among his fellow citizens as his own disgrace and measures his well-being not by trying to outdo each other, but by the absence of want among the whole people."

Moreover, by thumbing our noses at Philadelphia, we're undermining our own way of life.

The drugs and crime that breed in the city have spread to every suburban county. And while block after block of Philadelphia housing lies abandoned and crumbling, we're paving over the woods and farms to build sprawling new communities that are destined to collapse by their own inefficiency.

Consider the evolution of southwestern Pennsylvania.

In the days of Ben Franklin, Philadelphia was the pride of America and the second-largest English-speaking city in the world. The people of Philadelphia were as prosperous as any on earth.

During the next two centuries, Philadelphia's population multiplied 20 times over. A wonderful and efficient system for housing and employing 2 million people was developed. All the elements of daily life—houses, parks, schools, hospitals, places of work—were concentrated in a user-friendly community. A huge system of public transportation whisked people all over the city. People could walk to many of the places they wanted to go.

Those who worked in Philadelphia but lived in the nearby suburbs were also served by the system. They lived in little communities clustered around stations on the rail line that connected them to the city.

After World War II, the proliferation of cars and new fashions for living changed all that. As the middle class left for the suburbs, the standard of living declined for those left behind, which encouraged yet more people to leave. About 400,000 have abandoned the city since 1950, leaving a magnificent-but-declining infrastructure in

the hands of people who seem unable to maintain it.

The sprawling suburbs that supplanted Philadelphia as the home of the middle class are not nearly as well planned as the original community. Sweeping new developments not only take away irreplaceable farmland, they require hugely expensive and wasteful expenditures of public resources.

Each new mile of electric and telephone line, water and sewer pipe, and highway serves fewer people than ever before. Police and ambulance services must cover vast areas. People find themselves unable to buy even a loaf of bread without driving a two-ton car to do it.

Meanwhile, the regions public transportation system, considered one of the best in the world, is falling apart. Louis Gambacini, general manager of SEPTA, said the system needs \$3.5 billion in maintenance over the next 10 years just to keep functioning.

SEPTA's system needs to change, as well. Since the suburbs have replaced the city as the region's major employer, most workers now commute from suburb to suburb rather than from suburb to city. And Philadelphia has thousands of residents who desperately need suburban jobs but have no way to get to them.

At bottom, the Philadelphia problem and the suburban problem is a land-use problem. We cannot continue to ignore the city, and we cannot continue to fuel new economic growth by stretching suburban sprawl over an ever-widening area.

It will take years to reverse the trends of two generations, but there is one step Chester County residents can take immediately to protect rural areas. The Chester County commissioners have placed a non-binding referendum on the Nov. 7 ballot asking if \$50 million in bonds should be issued to preserve farmland and open space.

The funds will be used to purchase parks and to buy development rights from farmers, ensuring their land can only be used for agriculture.

Vote yes on the bond issue.

THE EDWARD J. MORTOLA FAMILY: FAMILY OF THE YEAR

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, there are families of individuals who are so exceptionally gifted, that their achievements speak for themselves and their actions make a community a noticeably finer place to live. One such family is the one led by Edward J. Mortola. This group of outstanding Americans is being honored by the Family Service of Westchester as the 1990 Family of the Year. This is an honor which is richly deserved.

This family is headed by Edward J. Mortola, who is currently serving as the chancellor and chairman of the executive committee of Pace University. Mr. Mortola's accomplishments are impressive indeed. He holds three academic degrees from Fordham University in the Bronx, as well as nine honorary degrees from colleges and universities across the State of New York. He has held many prominent positions throughout the academic profession in-

cluding dean, provost, vice president, and president of Pace. He also has served on the faculty at St. Peter's College, Fordham University, and Harris High School.

In addition, he has served a leading role in the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, the Association of Colleges and Universities for the State of New York, the Commissioner's Advisory Council on Higher Education, and the Board of Directors for the New York City Council on Economic Education.

He has also found the time to devote his immense talent to such worthwhile community organizations as the New York School for the Deaf, the Lincoln Center Institute for the Arts in Education, Westchester Medical Center, the Advisory Board for Instructional Television, the Economic Development Council, the Brooklyn Bridge Centennial Commission, and the Moroccan-American Foundation.

Any family which has one member as committed and dedicated to community service as this one would indeed be exceptional, however, Dr. Doris Slater Mortola adds to the achievements of this family in a remarkable way.

Dr. Mortola is a psychologist at the United Hospital Mental Health Center. She also lectures at Fordham University, Marymount College, St. Francis College, and the American University in Cairo. She is a member of both the American and New York Psychological Societies. Like her husband, she serves actively in important community organizations. She is on the Board of Directors of the Westchester Red Cross, the Westchester Community Service Council, St. Cabrini Nursing Home, and Good Shepherd Services, a national organization providing residential care for neglected girls.

Mr. Speaker, this distinguished couple and their entire family deserve this honor and our respect. They are a shining example of a family that works together to enrich our community and to help those with whom they come into contact.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT ANTHONY SOCIETY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of Saint Anthony's Society in Providence, RI.

Saint Anthony's Society is the only society known to be in existence for 100 continuous years. Since its founding, the society has continued to foster a people oriented style neighborhood. The society also offers help and makes donations to charitable organizations. This is the type organization we need in all of our communities across the Nation.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Saint Anthony's Society for their past 100 years of service to the Providence community. I wish them continued success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO JILL MARIE REINACH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to share with my colleagues a special message of farewell and best wishes to one of my constituents who is leaving this month for Israel. Ms. Jill Marie Reinach, from Miami, is embarking on an exciting new direction in her life at the end of this month.

Ms. Reinach, who is making Aliyah, is going to live in Israel to share and participate in the enrichment of Israeli life. As a Jew, she will be immigrating to the homeland, as Jews from all over the world have been performing for thousands of years.

Here in Washington, Ms. Reinach has been working as a research analyst in the foreign policy issues department for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee [AIPAC]. For the past 2 years, she has put tremendous effort to conduct public action to maintain and strengthen the friendship between the United States and Israel. Ms. Reinach has had several articles published in the Near East Report and the National Jewish Press. In Israel, she hopes to find related work in the Israeli Government.

As a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, Ms. Reinach complete her degree in European history with a concentration in Middle East Studies.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to express my admiration and respect for the courage of Ms. Jill Reinach, and for her mother, Judy Reinach, who is an activist in Jewish affairs in Miami. Judy will miss her daughter, but she is proud of her as well. I commend Jill for her achievements and wish her the best of all her future endeavors. It is fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to Ms. Jill Marie Reinach.

IN HONOR OF EDWIN MILLER SCHWENK

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to honor a member of my community who is being recognized for his exemplary community service on Long Island.

Edwin (Buzz) Miller Schwenk, of Southampton, NY, is this year's recipient of the Service to Youth Award given by the Suffolk County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Schwenk's activities in his community have greatly enhanced the quality of life on Long Island.

Mr. Schwenk is a well-respected businessman on Long Island. He is the executive director of the Long Island Builders Institute and president of Omnibuzz Associates, a public relations and business development firm. Mr.

Schwenk was also the director of Tinker Bank and the former president of Katrinka Dairy Stores.

In addition to his business contributions, Mr. Schwenk is involved in many service organizations on Long Island. He is active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Club No. 1574, the Masonic Order, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and served with the Southampton Fire Department for more than 20 years.

During his lifetime, Mr. Schwenk has held many distinguished elected and appointed positions. He was a trustee of the New York State Power Authority and the New York Sports Authority, to which he was appointed chairman in 1974. He served on the New York State Commission on Sports and Winter Olympics until 1981, and was elected to the boards of trustees of Malloy College for Women and Dowling College in 1972.

Mr. Speaker, Buzz Schwenk is to be congratulated for receiving the Service to Youth Award in acknowledgment of his outstanding community efforts on Long Island. We, in the First Congressional District of New York, are proud of his service to our community.

PLO TERRORISM HAS A COST

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's statement on his organization's attempted attack on Israeli civilians is a farce.

Last year Mr. Arafat supposedly denounced terrorism in order to open a dialog with the United States. That dialog was based on the condition that the PLO condemn acts of terrorism and throw out of its organization any member or factions found to be involved in terrorism.

Now, following the May 30 attack on an Israeli beach near Tel Aviv, the PLO's true colors are showing again. The radical PLO faction, known as the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], and its leader, the terrorist Abul Abbas, have claimed responsibility for this wretched act. We must remember that Abul Abbas, the murderer of Leon Klinghoffer, is a member of the PLO's inner circle.

Until Yasser Arafat gets rid of the murderers who belong to the PLO, our country's policy must remain unchanged: We will not negotiate with terrorists.

HONORING RONNIE AND MICHAEL BECHER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this past week in my home State of New York, two outstanding members of the community, Ronnie and Michael Becher, were honored as Shorim,

guardians of Jewish unity. I would like to join the group that bestowed this honor, CLAL Yisrael [the National Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership], in recognizing the accomplishments of the Bechers.

Michael Becher's experiences as a Holocaust survivor have driven him to dedicate his efforts to political action. He is a member of Salanter/Akiva/Riverdale Academy Board of Trustees, and he serves on the National Executive Committee on the American Israel Political Action Committee and on its New York Board. He and his wife are both members of AIPAC's national Senate Club.

Among her many activities, Ronnie volunteers her time as executive vice president of the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale and is coordinator of the Woman's Tefilah of Riverdale.

The honor of being named Shorim reflects a devotion and commitment to Jewish causes and organizations. Through their work with Jewish groups and many other community services, Michael and Ronnie Becher have shown true leadership and civic responsibility. I congratulate the Bechers and wish them many more years of good health and happiness.

CONGRATULATING JONATHAN PARTEE AND STEVEN SLOAN FOR THEIR PERFECT ATTENDANCE RECORDS

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, in a day when it seems that we are continually confronted with questions about how we can better communicate to our children the importance of an education and motivate them to stay in school, I have the distinct honor of coming before this chamber to congratulate two young men from my district, Jonathan Partee of Salisbury and Steven Sloan of China Grove, for graduating from high school with perfect attendance records.

That is a remarkable achievement. Jonathan Partee graduated this month from Salisbury High School having not missed a single day of school since he began Head Start 14 years ago. Steven Sloan received his diploma from South Rowan High School after 13 years of perfect attendance that began in kindergarten.

Neither of these young men did this by luck or by accident. Both have had friends and family to inspire them, and both have had a real commitment to learning. To them, missing a day of school truly meant missing something.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing that makes me happier than to see young people with the kind of drive and determination that Jonathan and Steven possess, and I wanted to take this opportunity to share their stories with my colleagues.

I know I speak for all of us when I congratulate these fine young men for their achievement and wish them every success as they continue their education.

[From the Salisbury Post, May 16, 1990]

PERFECT! TWO GRADS DIDN'T MISS A DAY

(By Rose Post)

Beware chicken pox and measles. Run from runy noses and stomach your upset stomachs.

Just don't say both Jonathan Partee and Steven Sloan, get any childhood diseases or give in easily to aches and pains—even a broken nose—if you want to set a school attendance record. A real record.

Jonathan, who'll graduate from Salisbury High School in June, hasn't missed a day of school for 14 years—since he began Head Start at the age of 4.

Steven, who'll get his diploma at South Rowan, has 13 unbroken years behind him—since he entered Kindergarten at China Grove Elementary School.

But don't take them too literally when they start talking about being lucky and never getting any childhood diseases. That's not what got them to school every day.

Neither of them wanted to miss anything. And if you aren't there, how do you know what you'll miss?

For Jonathan, the pleasure came Tuesday when he experienced a couple of hours that will last a lifetime at the Community Awards Assembly at Salisbury High.

He presided because he's president of the senior class. And he received a \$1,000 scholarship from the Salisbury Optimist Club, the Rotary Service Award (the oldest award given at Salisbury High), the Lions Club Outstanding Student Award—and a special surprise from Vera Moore Jones, who was keeping a promise she made four years ago.

"I didn't teach him," she confesses, "but he was president of my home room in the eighth grade." And when the year was about over, she realized he hadn't missed a day. That triggered her curiosity, so she checked his record for the seventh grade. And the sixth. And it didn't take long to discover he hadn't missed a day.

That deserved a trophy, she decided. The late Coach Bobby Sims gave her a donation to help pay for it, and several other teachers contributed. And with the trophy he got a promise.

"I told him if he would go through high school without missing a day," she says, "I would personally present him with a plaque." And after she retired in 1987, she kept checking up on him.

"I've been asking him mama Jean Partee, every other day. 'Has Jonathan missed a day?' and she'd say, 'No, he hasn't missed yet.' And if I didn't see her, I'd ask his grandmother, Sadie Partee, 'Has Jonathan missed a day?' and she'd say, 'No, he hasn't missed yet.'"

So a few weeks ago, confident he'd make it, she ordered just about the biggest trophy she could get. She not only had it engraved with Jonathan Partee's name but also added that it was in memory of Coach Sims.

On it, she told students at the assembly Tuesday, is the symbol of the eagle because it can soar higher than any bird. And the eagle's wings are reaching toward the sky.

"I want you to always reach for the stars," she told Jonathan as she presented the trophy.

TWO-WAY APPLAUSE

The students applauded as though they'd never stop. Afterwards, savoring the moment with his mother and his grandmother, Jonathan applauded his teacher.

He's never thought perfect attendance was anything special, he said, "Until Mrs.

Moore told me. It really was an inspiration." And when she presented him with the plaque, he added, "it was some kind of feeling!"

Mrs. Moore smiled. It was a good lesson. She always valued attendance.

If kids weren't at school, they missed something. "And if they miss something one day, it's hard to catch up the second time around."

Jonathan went back to Knox last year to echo her words to middle school students. "I told them the more you come to school, the more you learn," he said.

Even a broken nose didn't keep him away. He broke his nose last year diving for a ball in the outfield during a baseball game against Thomasville. The team was losing when he went after that ball. But as he left to get his face sewed up, Coach Tom Sexton promised they'd win for him—and they did.

About a week later, when he had to have surgery on his nose, he went to school in the morning, checked out in the afternoon to have the surgery as an outpatient, and went back to school.

And the team made the second round of the state playoffs.

Jonathan plans to take his never-say-stop attitude with him in the fall when he enters Catawba on a football and baseball scholarship. He wants to major in business with a concentration in finance.

PARENTS SET EXAMPLE

A teacher didn't inspire Steven Sloan, who'll be recognized for his achievement at the school awards night May 23, but his parents did. Shirley and Hugh Sloan of China Grove always stressed two things: religious morals and education.

"You put God first," his mother says, "and you get you a good education and you feel like you can do something. When you come up poor, education is the key."

They tried to set an example, she says. His father has a perfect record at Hoechst-Celaese, where he's worked for 20 years, and when the mill where she worked shut down, she went to Rowan-Carrabarrus Technical College to acquire a new skill. Now she works two jobs—at Henderson School during the day and as a private-duty nursing assistant in the evenings.

"If you're going to do something," she and her husband have always told their children, "do it and do it right."

Steven has done it right.

He's checked out of school once—to go to College Day.

"But I came right back after it was over," he says.

By fall he expects to be at Guilford Technical Community College, where he'll study automobile engineering and technical design and to on East Carolina for a bachelor's degree.

That will let him use his first loves—drawing and working on his old truck—though he's also been active in the band and various clubs and played football at South. Somehow, he wants to put the two together.

He doesn't doubt he will. The payoff, after 13 years of perfect attendance at school, is knowing you're ready to do what it takes.

MATHIAS GREISCH

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, at the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly, delegates held a major debate on the future of the alliance. During the debate, the leader of the delegation from Luxembourg, Mathias Greisch, made an address which is important for us because it reflects the view of many leaders from smaller countries in Europe concerning future security arrangements in Europe.

I commend the address by Mr. Greisch to my colleagues. The text follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen, honored colleagues, first of all, in the name of the Luxembourg delegation, let me express my sincere thanks to our French friends and colleagues for the warm reception we have received to the City of Paris.

After the revolutions we have just seen taking place in Eastern Europe, our security, which has been guaranteed for more than 40 years by NATO, and beyond that, the security of all of Europe will only be guaranteed by a new equilibrium, no longer based on military confrontation, but rather on economic and environmental integration and collaboration and on the guaranteeing of fundamental freedoms.

The European Community defined its orientation at Dublin. We are convinced that beyond the Community itself, the CSCE is an institution which has proved itself. It is a structure adequate to accompany and guide the progress of the Europeans in erecting the new structure of the Continent.

We are in favor of a CSCE summit meeting this year yet, it being understood that the CFE treaty will be carried out before the summit.

The CSCE will never be able to assure our future security by itself. Any collective security system on just a European scale runs the risk of being inoperable and causing a rebirth of the specter of renationalization of our defense apparatus and policies.

Although the risk of a surprise attack has largely diminished, we cannot ignore the still considerable military strength of the Soviet Union. We will have to assure the continuity of Atlantic solidarity via a renewed Alliance in which, in the eyes of the Luxembourg delegation, the American military presence is indispensable.

On the other hand, we will have to show some understanding of the legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union, and we might be able to accept a provisional government for the Soviet troops stationed on the territory of what is now the German Democratic Republic.

The first 4+2 meeting was carried through a successful conclusion and has given us the hope that a compromise solution acceptable to all can be found. Although the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs was of the opinion that a unified Germany could not become a full-fledged member of NATO, the events we have witnessed in recent months have given us the hope that we can negotiate a solution, e.g., after elections in a unified Germany.

The disarmament and restructuring of the armed forces deployed in Europe is a critical problem of the highest interest to us all. We welcome the President Bush's suggestion of advancing American negotiations concern-

ing SRMs and withdrawing short-range missiles from Germany if the Soviet Union is disposed to do the same.

As for the future orientation of the Alliance, we are convinced that erecting an real pillar of European security would be the logical consequence of the political and economic unification of Europe.

As members of parliament, we are disposed to work for continuous contact with other freely elected parliaments in Central and Eastern Europe, thus contributing to the building of a parliamentary democracy in an expanded Europe.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

DEVASTATING RAID

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to my colleagues an article by Anthony Lewis which appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal on June 7, 1990.

The aborted raid on the coast of Israel by a PLO faction is a grievous and inexcusable act of terrorism which threatens the future of the Middle East peace efforts.

As the Lewis article points out, the burden is on Yasser Arafat. His response and reactions to the raid will determine how much or how little the uneasy peace efforts are affected.

A DEVASTATING RAID

(By Anthony Lewis)

BOSTON.—Are Yasser Arafat and the PLO committed to seeking a political destiny for the Palestinians by political means? Or do they condone terrorist act by Palestinians?

That is the issue posed by last week's attempted guerrilla attack on the Israeli coast. It is a fateful issue for Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian cause.

The guerrillas, in two speedboats, were stopped by Israeli forces. Responsibility for the raid was taken by the Palestine Liberation Front, a faction headed by Abul Abbas, who is a member of the PLO executive committee.

Arafat said the PLO was "not responsible" for the raid and had "no connection with it." But he declined to condemn it, and he rejected the idea that he remove Abul Abbas from the executive committee, saying that could be done only by the PLO's exile parliament, the Palestine National Council.

In the days since the raid, much attention has focused on whether it will lead the United States to stop talking with the PLO. Inside the PLO there has been resentful comment about American calls on Arafat to condemn the raid. A leader cannot act to please the United States, it was said.

But what is at stake is not the pleasure of the United States. It is the hope of the Palestinian people for an end to Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the hope for a chance to govern themselves.

The speedboat raid was a devastating blow to those Palestinian hopes. That is so for a reason that most leading Palestinians well understand: Palestinians can make political progress only by convincing Israel of their desire for negotiation and peace.

That message had just been sounded by leading West Bank figures under poignant circumstances. Faisal Husseini and others went on a hunger strike in Jerusalem after a deranged Israeli killed seven Palestinians on May 20. Day after day Husseini lectured Palestinians on the need to convince Israelis of their commitment to peace and Israel's security. Then came the raid. The leaders ended their hunger strike.

The raid was devastating, too, for Israeli peace groups. Its effect was to give powerful support to Prime Minister Shamir and the extreme right, who depict Palestinians as terrorists not fit to meet in negotiations.

Professor Yaron Ezrahi of the Hebrew University, a leader of Israel's Peace Now movement, said: "I doubt that there will be much capacity for Israeli moderates to push for negotiations with the PLO after this. It is as if the PLO factions have decided to play the role assigned to them in a drama written by Yitzhak Shamir."

All that is surely clear enough to Arafat. He knows that terrorism cannot force concessions from Israel, that to the contrary every terrorist act strengthens those in Israel who want to keep the occupied territories forever. Yet he hesitates to speak clearly.

There is a reason in history for Arafat's reluctance to choose. He has built up Palestinian national consciousness precisely by avoiding ideological disputes—by making the PLO an umbrella that covers all in the Palestinian cause.

But the time for fudging has run out. Abul Abbas is a terrorist, and he does not belong on the executive committee of an organization committed to negotiation and peace with Israel. PLO organizational technicalities are unimportant. Yasser Arafat can speak. That is what leaders are for.

Those who deal with the endless conflict in the Middle East have to keep in mind the human beings who are its victims: the ordinary Israelis who live with the fear of terrorism, the ordinary Palestinians who live under the grinding conditions of occupation.

The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza feel powerless and abandoned now. Since the May 20 shooting the Israeli army has put down protests with tactics deplored by Israeli human rights groups. At least 16 have been killed; hundreds of thousands of Gazans have been confined to their homes for days.

The United States sharply increased the feeling of hopelessness when it vetoed a Security Council resolution to send a U.N. investigating mission to the occupied territories. Secretary of State Baker had indicated that he would agree to the mission. At the least he owed a gesture to West Bank leaders, the moderates who have been in the eye of U.S. policy.

But that does not affect Arafat's responsibility. It is his choice: to condemn terrorism or to let the faint hopes of peace flicker out.

UNITED STATES-SOVIET TRADE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kempton Jenkins, a former high ranking State Department official with extensive experience in United States-Soviet relations, has unique insight into the evolving dynamic of United

States-Soviet trade. I would like to draw your attention to Mr. Jenkins' importance as a truly valuable resource on this matter.

In a statement before the Ways and means Committee earlier this year, Mr. Jenkins used his strong grasp of the political issues to provide a general framework through which to analyze the particulars of U.S. business interests.

In light of the recent summit, Mr. Jenkins' views are all the more relevant. For this reason I insert the statement into the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues' attention.

STATEMENT BY KEMPTON B. JENKINS

Mr. Chairman, I am Kempton Jenkins, Corporate Vice President for Government and International Affairs at Armco and Chairman of the East-West Trade Committee of the U.S. Council for International Business. The U.S. Council for International Business represents American business positions in the major international economic institutions and before the Executive and legislative branches of the U.S. Government. Its primary objective is to promote an open system of world trade, finance, and investment. The U.S. Council is the U.S. business group that officially consults with key international bodies influencing international business, such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the Business and Industry Advisory Council to the OECD (BIAC), and the International Labor Organization (ILO). The U.S. Council will be submitting written testimony on E.C. 1992 and Foreign Direct Investment to complement my remarks today.

I am honored to have this opportunity today to address economic issues very much in the news at present: the future of Soviet-American trade. We applaud the Committee for devoting its attention to the critical policy decisions in this area.

Clearly, reevaluation of our long-established trade policies towards the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is overdue. Events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have captured the attention of the world in recent months as moribund and morally bankrupt political regimes have given way to new and still evolving structures. However, in a sense, these sudden dramatic political changes appear easy in comparison to the necessary economic restructuring that must now follow.

Economic reform will take much time and be difficult to accomplish, and require new and creative approaches to policymaking. Furthermore, the various nations in the region differentiate themselves more and more every day, highlighting the need for individual solutions to individual problems. Certainly countries like Poland and Hungary have leapt ahead of "Perestroika" in the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovak and East German economic reform will take different approaches than those adopted in Poland or Hungary. The prospects for enhanced trade opportunities with the countries of Eastern Europe are considerably brighter than those involving the Soviet Union. This results not only from the fact that they have, to one degree or another, faced up to the basic economic reforms which are essential, but also their much longer Western industrial experience and tradition.

No U.S. corporation can long afford an investment or joint venture in a marketplace where returns are not comparable to what they would be in other markets. There is no way in the world that the Soviet Union, given the basic price structure, convertibil-

ity, labor relations and generally antiquated relationship between the consumer and the producer, can compete, e.g., with Mexico or the Philippines (which while in some chaos, nonetheless have a long tradition of doing business with the Western world). There are also many other countries who are far, far ahead of the Soviet Union in their market conditions and offer much more promising prospects for U.S. investors.

PROBLEMS WITH THE SOVIET MARKET

Subsequently, I will describe some concrete and positive steps which the United States can take to improve Soviet-American trade. However, before I get to that, I want to emphasize the very serious Soviet structural problems which will continue to impede growth in U.S.-Soviet trade, which must be addressed by the Soviets. These constitute historic development problems and basic political challenges and they dwarf in significance the steps which the U.S. can take.

First, the Soviet population of 280 million potential consumers constitutes a market without the wherewithal to buy. The majority of people and enterprises have no hard currency with which to purchase U.S. (or any other Western exports) and are not likely to acquire such hard currency for the foreseeable future. Without basic economic reform which in turn could lead to a convertible ruble, a large increase in imports, regardless of the needs or desires of the population, will remain out of reach.

Second, prospects for moving to a convertible ruble seem little brighter today than they did five years ago. The necessary economic reforms promised by "Perestroika" have proved elusive and politically untenable to date. Gorbachev has backed off the most important element in a viable reform package: abandoning state control of resource allocation or decontrol of the centrally planned price system. As recently as November, 1989, the political leadership considered and rejected a meaningful launch of price reform, in the face of fierce political opposition, settling instead for half-hearted measures, a new 5-year plan, which is more of the same and promises of changes to come. Without price reform and implementation of basic supply and demand relationships, the Soviet economic crisis is unlikely to abate. As a result, too many rubles will continue to chase too few goods, the ruble "overhang" (defined as unspent and unproductive ruble hoarding among the population) is likely to continue, and convertibility of the ruble will remain a fantasy.

Third, the Soviet leadership faces a major constraint to revitalizing their economy in the lack of labor mobility and of a skilled labor force for the consumer sector. With rigid central planning, workers have had little choice as to where best to market their skills and as a result, labor resources have been inefficiently allocated in the economy, driving up production costs unnecessarily. Most of the most skilled workers and managers have been concentrated in the military sector and without large-scale downsizing of the Soviet military force, productive and competitive use of that labor pool is unlikely.

Furthermore, it is important to recognize that the Soviet Union remains a nation composed of different ethnic groups with little in common in terms of culture, religion, and language. Recent events in Azerbaijan have demonstrated the bitter rivalries that exist among the non-Russian

ethnic groups. Translated into labor terms, this means that shifting significant numbers of Uzbek laborers to the Ukraine is not likely to work smoothly or productively. In addition, significant portions of the overall population are drawn from rural areas with little desire or readiness to transfer pastoral skills into a factory environment. Thus, there is both a shortage of mobile labor at present as well as a shortage of "factory-ready", qualified, laborers who can produce goods competitively.

Fourth, as far as encouraging a healthy import-export trading component to the national economy is concerned, the Soviets continue to suffer from a lack of not only goods available for exports but more importantly, goods competitive on the world market. Currently, the Soviet exports are comprised largely of raw materials (much like a Third World country). The quality of finished goods which the Soviets produce is not up to world standards, especially in a global economy dominated by low-cost, high-quality manufacturers. Without a long, painful (and successful) Perestroika, the Soviets will continue to fall behind.

All of these fundamental flaws will discourage U.S. investors.

U.S. TRADE POLICIES NEED REFORM

Now, having painted a somewhat gloomy portrait of Soviet near-term economic prospects, I would still emphasize that U.S. trade policies towards the Soviet Union need reform. I would characterize the necessary changes in our trade policies as simply "normalizing" U.S.-Soviet trade. While they pale in significance compared to the many structural changes in the Soviet economy, they can be significant in encouraging those within the Soviet Union who are pressing for political and economic reform.

Certainly, the Bush Administration's support for granting the Soviet Union "Observer" status in the GATT following completion of the Uruguay Round marks an important step in normalizing overall trade relations. The U.S. Council supports this Administration move, although we hope that our policymakers will continue to insist on significant economic reforms in that country as the price of admission to the world trading system. The U.S. Council has recommended that the Administration, in consultation with our Western allies and OECD trading partners, devise economic reform "benchmarks" to monitor Soviet progress towards a market-driven economy. Such a system would provide support to those working for economic reform within the Soviet Union while also protecting the GATT from the negative effects of integrating a huge, centrally-planned economy into the world trading system.

The United States and the Soviet Union reportedly have agreed to negotiate this spring a new trade agreement which will provide appropriate opportunities and safeguards for the development of American trade and business relations with the Soviet Union. In addition to meeting the tests established in the Trade Act of 1974, these unique problems need to be addressed:

MFN—The clearest example of needed reform lies in the area of Most Favored Nation tariff status or MFN. As you well know, the Soviets were denied MFN beginning in 1973 on the basis of their restrictive emigration policies, under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The U.S. Council strongly supports repeal or at least a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment at this time. However, our support for MFN does not derive from economic considerations. In

1988, the volume of trade between the two countries did not even total \$3 billion and the prospects for large-scale expansion of Soviet-American trade are not good. Lack of a convertible ruble and the resulting shortage of hard currency, inefficient allocation of labor resources, and uncompetitive goods for an export sector all diminish the attractiveness of the Soviet market for Western investors and traders. Until the Soviets abandon the Stalinist command economy and allow the market to dictate the allocation of capital and labor resources, the economic effect of MFN on trade between the two countries will remain minimal.

However, the Soviets have largely met the conditions of Jackson-Vanik, codifying new and liberal emigration policies. Thus, little justification remains for denying the Soviets MFN on this basis. Granting MFN at least will help normalize Soviet-American economic relations and demonstrate support for those working for reform within the Soviet Union.

The Stevenson Amendment—The Stevenson Amendment, along with Jackson-Vanik, restricts the Export-Import Bank to a total of \$300 million exposure in the Soviet Union. In addition, individual projects are subject to review by Congress. The Amendment, which dates back to 1975, has had a chilling effect on business projects in that country and has effectively stymied any expansion of U.S. commercial credit for Soviet projects. We support repeal of the Amendment at this time.

The Export-Import Bank—The entire question of the Ex-Im Bank as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy needs reevaluation. First established in the 1930's specifically to provide economic assistance to American companies doing business in the Soviet Union, in recent years the bank's fortunes have languished. When viewed in comparison with Export-Import banks in West Germany and Japan, our endowment of Export-Import financing pales. In addition to encouraging Ex-Im Bank activity in the Soviet Union, the Bank surely merits rejuvenation of its overall efforts. It is the logical instrument to encourage American business activity in the Soviet Union (as well as Eastern Europe), and has a vital role to play in strengthening our competitive capabilities in other parts of the world.

The Byrd Amendment—The Byrd Amendment in the Trade Act of 1974 specifically prohibits any official U.S. financial exposure for fossil fuel projects in the Soviet Union. The Amendment is a particularly critical barrier to developing trade with the Soviet Union since energy resources are one of the few hard-currency producing exports which the Soviet Union has to offer. If the Soviets are to accelerate their economic integration into the industrial world, freeing all possible resources to develop their energy output from Siberia holds a high priority. Given a belief that Soviet integration into the world economy is a desirable goal, the U.S. Council supports repeal of this amendment.

OPIC—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation has been prohibited both by its own legislation and by Jackson-Vanik from providing political insurance to American companies interested in investing in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Political risk guarantees offer American business the assurance that their government stands behind their efforts in these new markets, which is particularly important in countries like the Soviet Union where U.S. business does not currently operate under an invest-

ment protection treaty. Therefore, there are no provisions for international arbitration or against nationalization or expropriation of foreign investments. While the risk of such events occurring in the Soviet Union may seem unlikely at present, without government backing, American investors have little incentive to run risks exploring whatever trade possibilities exist. Significantly, other countries such as West Germany and Belgium have concluded investment protection treaties with the Soviet Union in the past year. While the U.S. Council supports the Administration's efforts to negotiate such a treaty in time for the summit, we believe that OPIC also has a meaningful role to play in complementing the initiative. Just as OPIC has received authorization recently to underwrite projects in Poland and Hungary, it should also be authorized to support projects in the Soviet Union.

The Export Administration Act—A great deal of attention is currently being focused on the overall issue of export controls and their efficacy in accomplishing their intended purpose. Clearly, a reexamination of their implementation is overdue and, indeed there has been movement in recent weeks by the Administration to extend special consideration to exports destined for Eastern European countries under the proviso that the technology exported remain in those countries and not be retransmitted to third countries, such as the Soviet Union.

However, the issue is more complex than implied by such initiatives. For too long, our export control policy was unduly influenced by those who sought to stifle virtually all exports, both "high" and "low"-tech products, to the Soviet Union on the grounds of national security. Clearly, the issue does involve national security and the business community is dedicated to supporting enforcement of export controls of sensitive items. However, while we are firm proponents of a maximum degree of efficiency in our COCOM efforts to prevent the escape of militarily significant technology to our principal adversaries, we also believe a targeted refined system is more urgent today than ever before. Our policy should rely on reducing the list of controlled items to those that are really important, while increasing enforcement and punitive penalties for those few who deliberately circumvent Western controls and sell military technology to our adversaries.

There are a few important points to keep in mind in this debate. First, the days when the United States could unilaterally control exports of high technology in the world are over. We face serious and unrelenting competition from some of our closest allies in producing high tech products and our ability to stop particular countries from obtaining certain products is minimal. In fact, close study of the worldwide availability of currently controlled items reveals a lack of effectiveness of our current export control policies. When other non-COCOM countries readily step in to provide products on the controlled list, the only result is that American businesses lose sales and the American economy loses jobs.

Second, the incredible pace of change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in recent months has brought welcome news politically, while at the same time causing considerable uncertainty about the future direction and purpose of the Western alliance. In the 1990's we must work together with our COCOM allies to fashion an export control policy that both satisfies our partners as to the rationale behind control

of particular items as well as allows each COCOM member, and particularly the United States, to feel confident that national security concerns are being addressed satisfactorily. Consultation and agreement will work to our advantage, while weakening alliance unity sends a signal to Moscow of weakness, not strength.

A NEW TAX TREATY

Finally, the United States should enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union for a new tax treaty. Richard M. Hammer of Price Waterhouse, who is Chairman of our tax committee, will speak to you tomorrow on the importance of modernizing the current U.S./U.S.S.R. treaty. He will also recommend that the United States expand its tax treaty network to include those countries in Eastern Europe with whom we do not now have treaties.

CONCLUSION

Our world has seen more changes in the past few months than at virtually any other time in recent history. Precepts of containment and immutable opposition Blocs have given way to hope for a different and better way of co-existence and a reduction in the threat of nuclear war. A 45-year national objective is coming within reach, thanks to the dedication and wisdom of our Presidents, from Truman to Bush, and the sacrifices of the American people. These new conditions require new thinking.

As I have outlined, the Soviets face serious and long-standing problems in trying to jump-start their economy. The failure of Marxist-Leninist economics has been made abundantly clear in the last few years as even Perestroika and "reformist socialism" appear to be running out of gas. Until the Soviets face up to the need for thoroughgoing reform, starting with basic price reform, they're likely to continue to harvest the results of an untenable economic program.

While the steps that the U.S. can take to facilitate Soviet-American trade may not result in a large expansion of the trading relationship, we strongly believe that normal trade relations are worth pursuing. The stakes are high, not necessarily in terms of immediate economic pay-offs, but rather in a framework of global economic and political stability.

U.S. policymakers should be seeking ways by which to accelerate the integration of the Soviet Union into the world economy. A Soviet Union, engaged in the world economy and whose stake in that economy is as large as other major states, is much more likely to be dominated by rational managers who would have strong incentives to behave in a stable, responsible manner in both the political and economic realms than a disengaged, isolated, and economically threatened Soviet Union run by ideologues.

Finally, my remarks today have focused on the Soviet Union, but there is a similar urgency to modify our economic relations with the other countries in Eastern Europe, which in many ways are in significantly different situations than the Soviet Union. It is important to continue to eliminate restraints that prevent U.S. business from participating on the same footing as foreign businesses in the economic revitalization of these countries. This will require modifications tailored to meet varied individual circumstances of these countries, as was done with Poland and Hungary in the Support of Eastern European Democracy Act.

The Administration and Congress have a unique opportunity to help accomplish that result through a shift in U.S. trade policies.

I am confident that U.S. business stands ready to work with you in whatever way desirable.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS PRODUCTION

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention two letters on the extremely timely issue of nuclear materials production. These letters are signed by many of our Nation's most distinguished diplomats, scientists, arms control experts, and representatives from the peace and environmental community. They are written in support of a \$100 million cut in construction funding for the New Production Reactor Program and a halt in the superpowers' production of nuclear weapons materials. I think that these arguments should be given special attention as we deliberate over funding for the Nation's nuclear weapons production complex.

MAY 23, 1990.

President GEORGE H. BUSH,
The White House, Washington, DC.
President MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV,
The Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR PRESIDENTS BUSH AND GORBACHEV: We wish to call to your attention a unique opportunity that is made possible by your historic efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. Unless it is grasped promptly, however, it is likely to recede rapidly.

With large reductions in strategic and tactical nuclear weapons under active consideration, the United States and the Soviet Union, either by agreement or by reciprocal unilateral action, have the opportunity to avoid the further operation of old, potentially unsafe nuclear reactors for production of weapons materials and to avoid the spending of billions on replacement reactors.

We write in the hope that, in connection with the forthcoming summit, you will consider steps to realize such a remarkable achievement.

The window of opportunity is fast closing, however, as the United States prepares to restart its weapons production reactors, all of which have been shut down for safety reasons since June 1988, and to construct new production reactors. A principal impetus for these plans is the continuing production of weapons materials in Soviet military reactors during this period. While the Soviet side has announced a timetable for shutdown of its production reactors by the year 2000, this timetable is not reassuring to the U.S. side, which sees itself at a disadvantage because of the involuntary shutdown of its reactors while Soviet production continues.

Surely this unrelenting race to produce yet more ingredients for nuclear weapons—plutonium and tritium—deserves serious re-examination in light of the progress being made to end the nuclear arms race.

Unless one side or the other actually contemplates increases in its stockpile of weapons, a credible case cannot be made for further production of plutonium. With a shelf life of thousands of years, plutonium is salvageable from retired weapons for possible reuse in replacement warheads. For the

same reason, each side already has acted unilaterally to halt further production of highly enriched uranium, the other long-lived fissionable material, for use in weapons.

The issue of tritium production is somewhat more complicated because, unlike plutonium and highly enriched uranium, tritium decays relatively rapidly—over dozens of years. Its production must be continued to maintain the size of a nuclear arsenal. No fresh tritium need be produced, however, if warheads utilizing tritium are retired at a rate that keeps pace with or exceeds tritium's decay. Under those circumstances, tritium recovered from retired warheads would be sufficient to replenish tritium in the remaining warheads for many years.

A key consideration, therefore, is whether there are likely to be agreed or unilateral reductions in nuclear weapons in the immediate future that will make additional tritium production by either side unnecessary.

Major arms reduction initiatives are now moving forward, beyond the progress already made by the INF agreement and by unilateral actions. A START treaty, in combination with budgetary limitations on new deployments, will likely reduce the U.S. and Soviet strategic stockpiles by as much as several thousand warheads on each side. Even more substantial reductions in strategic weapons are being explored in post-START discussions already underway.

In addition, deep reductions in tactical nuclear weapons, negotiated or unilateral, now appear imminent as the result of political changes in Europe. The retirement of some 3,000 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons and of larger numbers of comparable Soviet weapons seems possible as pressure builds for removal of at least the land-based nuclear missile and artillery warheads from German territory. And growing sentiment for elimination of naval tactical nuclear weapons eventually could lead to the retirement of several thousand additional warheads.

These reductions would create a sizable tritium reserve on both sides to sustain remaining warheads and would make additional production a costly redundancy. Even now, the amount of tritium in the U.S. weapons inventory is sufficient to meet tritium requirements of 3,000 warheads for 35 years and 1,000 warheads for more than 50 years. We assume that a similar sufficiency to maintain an effective deterrent exists on the Soviet side.

We urge you both, therefore, to consider the desirability and the feasibility of a complete nuclear materials production halt at this time. The halt need not await a complicated formal agreement. It can be achieved by reciprocal unilateral steps.

The Soviet Union need only accelerate its timetable for a shutdown of all production reactors, effective immediately or in the near future.

The United States need only defer plans for start-up of its production reactors and for construction of new production reactors.

Each side could maintain a number of production reactors on "cold stand-by" status as a contingency against a breakdown in the ongoing arms reduction process.

Such reciprocal, unilateral action could be verified immediately by satellite surveillance of shut-down reactors. Talks could begin on other verification and on-site inspection arrangements necessary to make possible a long-term production halt.

An immediate production halt would provide substantial domestic and international benefits without adverse military impact.

Beyond avoiding the continued operation of aging, potentially unsafe production reactors and the building of costly replacements, the superpowers clearly would be signaling their intent to forego expansion of their nuclear arsenals and, indeed, to proceed with serious reductions over the next several decades. Yet, even if the arms-reduction process breaks down, or does not produce deep cuts that keep pace with tritium's steady decay, each side will still be in a position to restart the production reactors held on cold stand-by and to construct new reactors, if necessary.

Conversely, missing the present opportunity to achieve a production halt imposes a number of risks and costs, including those associated with continued production activities that could only feed the nuclear arms race and inspire other nations to follow suit. We hope, therefore, that you will explore this additional pathway to peace while the present opportunity lasts.

Sincerely,

Hans A. Bethe, George Bunn, Thomas D. Davies, Freeman J. Dyson, Herman Feshbach, Richard L. Garwin, Sheldon Lee Glashow, Eldon V.C. Greenberg, William A. Higinbotham.

Nicolaas Bloembergen, David Cohen, Jonathan Dean, Ralph Earle, Val F. Fitch, Victor Gilinsky, Marvin L. Goldberger, Denis A. Hayes, Milton Hoenig.

Peter Bradford, William E. Colby, Paul Doty, Philip J. Farley, Randall Forsberg, Roswell L. Gilpatric, Kurt Gottfried, Dudley Herschbach, Robert C. Johnsen.

Vera Kistiakowsky, Leon M. Lederman, John H. Manly, Robert S. McNamara, Russell W. Peterson, Stanley Resor, Gerard C. Smith, Kosta Tsipis, Victor F. Weisskopf.

Julian Koenig, Paul Leventhal, J. Carson Mark, Marvin Miller, Edward M. Purcell, John B. Rhinelander, John D. Steinbruner, Stansfield Turner, Jerome Wiesner.

Betty G. Lall, Franklin Long, Jessica T. Mathews, Philip Morrison, George W. Rathjens, Roger Richter, Theodore B. Taylor, Cyrus Vance, Robert R. Wilson.

JUNE 5, 1990.

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.,
Chairman, Department of Energy Defense
Nuclear Facilities Panel, Committee on
Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are writing to urge your support for a reduction of \$100 million in construction funding for new production reactors (NPRs)—an amount that still permits research and development and limited Title I design work to go forward in anticipation of a "fly-off" next year between the two reactor technologies, as discussed by Secretary Watkins before the Senate Armed Services Committee on May 17, 1989.

The Executive Branch has proposed funding of \$363 million for two NPRs, a heavy water reactor and a modular high-temperature gas reactor, to be used primarily to produce tritium. Of this request, \$221.3 million is for construction, a two-fold increase over last year. We urge that NPR funding in FY 1991 not exceed \$263 million, and there should be a proviso that no funds shall be expended for site preparation.

A \$100 million cut in construction funds will help to ensure that Congress will not be wasting funds on work that might have to

be redone or be cancelled in response to substantially reduced production requirements resulting from negotiated reductions and unilateral retirements of warheads. This level of funding also will allow continuation of the safety and environmental reviews needed to ensure that any future NPR employs the safest technology.

The reduction we propose is consistent with the position taken in a recent letter (see attached) sent to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev by a distinguished group of 54 American diplomats, scientists and other experts. It calls upon the two leaders to take steps to end the "unrelenting race to produce yet more ingredients for nuclear weapons." Citing agreed and unilateral reductions in nuclear arms that already have taken place, as well as those anticipated in START and post-START agreements and in withdrawals of tactical weapons from Europe, the writers assert that enough materials could be recovered from retired weapons to "make additional production a costly redundancy."

As noted in our previous letter of March 26, we are concerned that construction of two new production reactors (NPRs) and the restart of the Savannah River reactors are proceeding on an accelerated basis despite the Administration's failure to provide Congress with revised weapons material production requirements reflecting anticipated reductions in warheads. Indeed, the whole process is moving so quickly that the Department of Energy still has not supplied Congress with a detailed construction budget for each reactor. Congress should be wary of a hasty commitment to two large production reactors when deep cuts in nuclear arms could render this large-scale NPR construction plan an imprudent and costly mistake.

We also see no basis for resumption of tritium production in the Savannah River reactors in the coming fiscal year, since tritium requirements can be met from warhead retirements including tactical weapons made obsolete by changing political conditions in Europe. As a contingency against unforeseen events, repair work and safety upgrades could be completed to bring the shut-down Savannah River reactors to cold-standby status, ready to resume tritium production if needed. Therefore, funding for the Savannah River Site should exclude expenses for actual operation of the production reactors in the coming fiscal year.

As the writers of the letter to the two Presidents stated, there is now "a unique opportunity [to halt weapons material production] made possible by [their] historic efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race." To grasp this opportunity, it is imperative that Congress place new national and international security realities above any special localized interests in major military reactor construction projects.

The \$100 million in NPR construction funds that could be saved in FY 1991 should be transferred to environmental clean-up of waste produced by weapons production over the past decades, an awesome task that eventually could cost more than \$100 billion to complete.

We urge you to support our recommended reduction in funding for construction of the new production reactors. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Paul Leventhal, Nuclear Control Institute; John Isaacs, Council For a Livable World; Kevin Knobloch, Union of Concerned Scientists; Mark Harrison,

SANE/FREEZE: Campaign for Global Security; Ken Bossong, Public Citizen; Edith Villastrigo, Women Strike for Peace.

Dan W. Reicher, Natural Resources Defense Council; David Cohen, Professionals Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control; James E. Beard, Friends of the Earth; David Lewis, Physicians for Social Responsibility; Eric Fersht, Greenpeace; James Wetekam, Office of Church in Society United Church of Christ.

TRIBUTE TO CHESTER H. KIRK

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of my community for his outstanding efforts in helping others who suffer from alcoholism.

Chester H. Kirk has been selected to receive the National Council on Alcoholism Bronze Key Award. Chet is being honored for his effective efforts in the field of alcoholism, his exemplary leadership within Rhode Island, and his genuine concern for his fellow citizens. Chet's great concern about alcoholism and the victims of this disease is shown through his commitment to Edgehill Newport, Inc., the center for alcoholism treatment in Rhode Island. Developed and founded by Chet Kirk, Edgehill Newport has grown into one of the finest treatment centers in this country.

Chet is also well respected as a business, civic, and philanthropic leader in Rhode Island and across the country. He founded Amtrol, Inc., an international manufacturing firm based in Rhode Island and established the first employee stock ownership plan in Rhode Island. In addition to being the chairman of the board for Edgehill Newport, Chet has held many directorships, among these being a member of board of directors for the Providence Chamber of Commerce and the National Council of Alcoholism, and a corporator for Bradley Hospital, Kent Country Memorial Hospital, and Rhode Island Hospital.

Chet has also made a strong commitment to education in Rhode Island and has personally contributed to one of the largest scholarship funds to be donated to the University of Rhode Island. In 1985, the University of Rhode Island honored Chet by naming their new applied engineering lab the Chester H. Kirk Building.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize Chet Kirk for all of his extraordinary efforts on behalf of the people of Rhode Island and this Nation. His commitment and generosity to his fellow citizens are truly remarkable and serve as models for us all. I wish him all the best and continued success in the future.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
HOMELESS TASK FORCE REC-
OGNIZED**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the problems confronted by the homeless are complex and require creative solutions at the local level.

The San Bernardino County Homeless Task Force was established in my district to address the complexities of homelessness; in particular, to develop a cold weather strategy. I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial commentary by Mr. Rodolfo H. Castro, executive director of the community services department of San Bernardino County and chairman of the San Bernardino County Homeless Task Force, that was printed in the San Bernardino Sun on May 30, 1990. The commentary discusses the task force's successful program to help the homeless during the especially difficult winter months.

[From the San Bernardino Sun, May 30, 1990]

**WARMING UP TO MEET NEEDS OF HOMELESS
(By Rodolfo H. Castro)**

The winter of 1988-89 brought arctic conditions to Southern California, particularly San Bernardino County. The harsh weather placed the county's homeless population at risk.

Their plight was further exacerbated by a fragmented service delivery system and inadequate shelter facilities. The size and diversity of the county added logistical constraints.

However, the fundamental weakness in serving the homeless was a lack of coordination and communication among public and private service providers. A better way was needed.

In the spring of 1989, a task force was formed of county agencies that directly or indirectly serve the homeless.

They included the Children's Network, community services department, sheriff's department, veterans affairs, department of public social services, office on aging, county mental health, economic and community development, environmental health services and the county administrative office.

The task force planned to:

Identify homeless programs administered by county departments.

Identify homeless programs operated by non-county providers.

Review literature/studies on homeless issues.

Review federal and state legislation on the homeless.

Develop ties to community-based organizations serving the homeless, local task forces, study groups and committees focused on the homeless problem.

Develop a cold weather strategy for the winter of 1989-90.

In preparing for the winter of 1989-90, the key was providing emergency shelter for the homeless.

The cold weather strategy, would function between Oct. 1, 1989, and March 31, 1990. Emergency shelter would be provided on cold weather nights—40 degrees or below, or

50 degrees with a 50 percent probability of rain.

The San Bernardino County Economic and Community Development Department and the Community Services Department devoted \$127,225 to the effort.

The winter strategy programmed 16,000 shelter nights for the homeless—an increase of 15,000 shelter nights over 1988-89. A shelter night is defined as one bed space per person per night.

Strategically located homeless shelters were selected to provide "direct services"—San Bernardino Salvation Army (170-bed capacity), Desert Manna Ministries, Barstow, (40-bed capacity), and St. Marks Shelter, Upland (35-bed capacity). The shelters provided warm beds, hot meals, counseling and information and referral services.

The shelters were supplemented by \$50,000 in motel vouchers that were distributed throughout the county by five Salvation Army centers as a "gapfill" strategy.

The results were encouraging

Last winter, we:

Provided 16,866 shelter nights for the homeless.

Maximized cost-effectiveness as clients were served at an average expense of \$7.52 per shelter night as compared with \$17 the previous year.

Utilized community organizations with a demonstrated track record.

Eliminated the need to establish a new bureaucracy as was done in other jurisdictions.

The task force is not a panacea for the problems of homelessness. There were unmet needs and mistakes were made. For example, there is a need for a full-service homeless shelter in the West End and adequate funding for transitional programs.

However, the approach was a significant improvement over the previous year.

The next item on the agenda: The winter of 1990-91.

**NEXT STEP: A CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today, Americans celebrate Flag Day. It was 213 years ago today that the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of our newborn Nation.

Today we honor the American flag, but more importantly we honor the ideals it embodies; ideals that generation after generation of Americans have given so much to pursue and defend.

It is indeed ironic that as Americans celebrate this Flag Day, we find ourselves embroiled in a major debate over protection of the flag—our national symbol—from desecration.

Mr. Speaker, for a more detailed analysis and explanation of this important issue, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to insert

into the RECORD a copy of a recent column I've submitted to the newspapers throughout my congressional district in New Mexico titled "Next Step: A Constitutional Amendment."

[For release June 11, 1990]

NEXT STEP: A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

(By Congressman Joe Skeen)

From the time we are in grade school, we are taught to respect the flag. We are instructed that the flag should never be worn, draped over a car, or emblazoned on things like paper napkins. And we are taught to never, never let the flag touch the ground or the floor. Now, in less than one year, the United States Supreme Court has twice said to school children that it's okay to burn the flag because it is a form of constitutionally protected free speech. This week the high court reaffirmed its 1989 ruling striking down a Texas law that banned flag burning. In a 5 to 4 decision, the court said that the Flag Protection Act passed last year by Congress is a violation of the First Amendment because it squelches expression. I disagree. I had hoped that the court would uphold the government's position that flag burning, by its very nature, is a "physical, violent assault on the most deeply shared experiences of the American people."

It's a pitiful irony that the Supreme Court's ruling upholding flag burning came just three days before our nation celebrates "Flag Day." The question now before Congress is whether we let the Supreme Court's misguided and objectionable ruling stand, or fashion a constitutional amendment and let the people of the United States decide if they want to allow flag burning, or not.

I have supported every constitutional amendment—there are ten in all—that has been introduced in the House of Representatives. But we need to carefully draft an amendment that preserves the basic right to free speech, but also protects this symbol which so many of our young men and women throughout history have fought and died to protect. I believe an amendment can be crafted that can protect the flag as a symbol of freedom and democracy without threatening other forms of free speech.

Our country was founded on the principles of checks and balances. In the past 200 years, only four Supreme Court decisions have ever been overturned by a constitutional amendment. This method is the only check and balance the people have over a court when an overwhelming majority believe it is out of the mainstream of American political thought and opinion. To deny those who wish to protect the flag from desecration their rightful attempt to overturn the Supreme Court decision via a constitutional amendment is to deny the people their appropriate check and balance over the courts.

Supporters of a constitutional amendment do not seek to undermine our constitutional safeguards, they only seek to protect the symbol of our democratic republic from desecration. The process of ratifying a constitutional amendment will take the decision to allow flag burning out of the courts, and place it with the American people where it belongs.

TRIBUTE TO BROADCASTER
ORION SAMUELSON

HON. EDWARD B. MADIGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to broadcaster Orion Samuelson.

The vast changes in East-West relationships have been brought on for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the communist block's inability to establish efficient and sufficient agricultural production. On account of this momentous change, we in America are shifting our attention from the arms race to international economic competition. American agriculture's ability to satisfy consumer needs at home and to compete abroad is the envy of the world. The American farmer and American agricultural community is noted for its constant innovation and for always striving to improve quality and productivity. On June 27, Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter will be honoring America's premier farm broadcaster, Orion Samuelson, host of Tribune Entertainment's "U.S. Farm Report," a contributing factor in America's agricultural success.

"The U.S. Farm Report" is a unique television offering of agricultural news, weather forecasts, commodity prices futures and business reports on the current quality, supply and demand of farm crops. Since July 1975, this Illinois-based program has presented reports from all over the United States, as well as Europe and Asia, covering agriculture methods, markets, meetings, research and special interest features.

Orion regularly interviews the chairman of the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, the Secretary of Agriculture and his key aides, spokesmen for the European Economic Community and representatives of other foreign agricultural customers.

The show travels 65,000 miles annually within the United States. It has taken its cameras abroad to Thailand, Brazil, France, Sweden, Korea, The People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union, offering viewers an international perspective. Orion Samuelson was the only broadcaster invited by then Secretary of Agriculture John Block to accompany the Government groups in August 1983, traveling to the Soviet Union for the signing of the historic U.S.-U.S.S.R. Grain Agreement.

Samuelson's dedication to the American farmer is not limited to just reporting the news. He and his crew also visit hundreds of community agriculture festivals each year and remain in close contact with farmers throughout the country. He also serves as a public member of the 21-member board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

In addition to hosting "U.S. Farm Report," he also hosts two radio shows, WGN Radio's "Noon Show" and the syndicated "National Farm Report," which is heard on 300 stations. Both originate from Chicago.

Samuelson was born and raised on a 200-acre dairy farm in western Wisconsin and entered broadcasting at the age of 21.

His lifelong devotion has been recognized by all segments of agriculture. In 1986, he was made an honorary member of Alpha Gamma Rho, the agricultural fraternity. In 1984, the National Corn Growers Association presented him with the Communications Award. In addition, he was one of eight recipients of the National 4-H Alumni Award during the 1983 National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

He is the only broadcaster in the Nation to receive two Oscars in agriculture, one for radio in 1967 and the other for television in 1979.

Orion has been honored by the National Future Farmers of America, FFA Alumni Association, American Soybean Association, National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, American Communicators in Education and the Dairy Nutrition Council. He has also been named Chicagoan of the Year in Agriculture and the National Farm Broadcaster of the Year. In October 1985, Orion was inducted into the Scandinavian-American Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, this unique broadcaster, serving America's thriving agricultural community, deserves our recognition and congratulations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
CREDITS FOR PUBLISHERS

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will strengthen our educational system and international competitiveness by encouraging investment in innovative and creative classroom materials for schoolchildren.

The research and experimental provisions of section 174 were enacted to encourage investment in research and development, allowing taxpayers to currently expense the costs incurred in developing and testing new products. The publishers of classroom instructional materials engage in research and experimental activities in the development and testing of such materials. These research and experimental expenditures should be deductible under the research and experimental expenditure provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. However, based on a footnote in the conference report to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, the publishers of classroom instructional materials must capitalize their research and development costs under section 263A. These publishers must therefore wait several years before deducting their R&D expenses as part of the cost of selling new classroom materials. This rule does not reflect congressional intent.

More importantly, this discrimination tax policy will lead to a reduction in the resources committed to the creation of challenging, high-quality, instructional materials needed in the

Nation's classrooms. In fact, many publishers have already been forced to cut back in this area. The legislation I am introducing will correct this misinterpretation. Publishers of instructional materials such as textbooks, teachers' manuals, and similar materials will be allowed to list as an expense the costs of developing and testing materials that are designed for instructional use in elementary and secondary school classrooms.

The legislation would confirm that section 174 treatment extends to research and experimentation costs incurred by a taxpayer in the course of his business of publishing qualified instructional materials. The legislation confines eligibility for deductibility under section 174 only to costs that meet the general standard for research and experimental costs under section 174 and are incurred in connection with "qualified instructional materials."

Qualified instructional materials are materials designed for use in teaching a particular subject in systematic classroom instruction at the elementary and secondary levels, including secondary-level vocational education, and whose principal purpose is such use. Examples include textbooks, teachers' manuals, workbooks, tests and scoring materials, software, and other ancillary materials and instructional aids. Qualified instructional materials would, under the legislation, not be excluded from section 174 eligibility as "literary, historical, or similar projects."

Expenditures for qualified instructional materials considered research and experimentation expenditures include costs incurred for; first, conducting research and experimentation on learning and teaching; second, applying research, experimentation, and knowledge to the development of such materials; third, preparing specifications for the materials; fourth, preparing preliminary versions of such materials; fifth, reviewing and testing of the preliminary versions; and sixth, making modifications, to assure that the materials meet basic design specifications, including design specifications established by educational authorities.

Materials are published for the principal purpose of use in systematic instructional activities only if sales of the materials are predominantly—more than 80 percent—for such use. The fact that a significant part, but less than four-fifths, of the sales of a publication are for use in systematic instructional activities in elementary or secondary classrooms is insufficient to qualify the publication. So-called trade books, that is, those sold predominantly through general bookstores, are not included in this category, even if their sales are predominantly for use in systematic instructional activities, unless they are designed principally for use in a systematic course of elementary or secondary instruction, as evidenced, for example, by the inclusion of textbooks apparatus such as summaries and test questions.

Not included in the definition of "qualified instructional materials" are materials designed for use at college or postgraduate levels, professional reference materials, or general reference works unless they are specifically de-

signed for, and principally used in, elementary or secondary school classroom instruction. Similarly, works of physical or social science, literature, popular fiction, and compilations or collections thereof, as well as how to publications on fields such as automobile mechanics, crafts, cooking, fitness, hobbies, do-it-yourself activities, sports, and home repair, are not considered "qualified instructional materials." Therefore, development costs for such works will not qualify under the legislation except in the unusual instance in which they qualify under the specific standards for materials designed for and principally used in, systematic instructional activities at the elementary or secondary level.

Under the bill, section 174 will apply only to costs, such as those listed above, with respect to qualified instructional materials, which meet the general standard for research and experimental expenditures for section 174 purposes. Costs, whether or not charged to editorial costs in a publisher's accounting, for activities such as copy editing, proofreading, and plate preparation, in preparing materials for publication that do not qualify as research and experimental costs will be required to be capitalized. Royalty advances to authors are not research and experimental costs.

Taxpayers may, without the consent of the Secretary, adopt the expense method provided by section 174 with respect to their research and experimental expenditures for qualified instructional materials that are paid or incurred in their first taxable year ending after enactment of the legislation; an election taking effect in subsequent years would require the consent of the Secretary. Taxpayers making the election would adjust their opening inventory in the year of change to take account of any costs for research and experimental expenditures with respect to qualified instructional materials that were previously capitalized as part of the taxpayer's inventory, that is, research and experimental costs incurred with respect to inventory and work in progress in prior years and capitalized under section 263A rules. Such changes in inventory value would be treated in all cases as made at the initiative of the taxpayer and with the consent of the Secretary. The period for taking account of the adjustments under section 481 would be 4 years.

OCEANOGRAPHY TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Crowley of Hingham, MA, who has been named the "Outstanding Oceanography Teacher of the Year" by the National Marine Educators Association.

For more than 25 years, Mr. Crowley has been a dedicated teacher of marine and environmental science at Hingham High School and has been involved in ongoing public environmental education programs. He served as the first president of the Massachusetts

Marine Educators and is a charter member of the New England Aquarium. Currently, he is director of Save the Harbor, Save the Bay in Boston, and he coordinates the University of Massachusetts Boston campus harbor exploration project for local high school students.

Aboard the project's research vessel *Enviro-lab 1*, more than 6,000 students have cruised Boston Harbor collecting samples of sea life and observing first hand the damaging effects of pollution. In the classroom and in the field, he is making and invaluable contribution to helping protect our marine environment and educating young and old in our community.

It is thus with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to congratulate Mr. Crowley for the honor he has been awarded by his colleagues.

HONORING JOHN R. DIAZ, SUPERVISING AUDITOR, LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual, Mr. John R. Diaz, supervising auditor for the Los Angeles Unified School District. On June 22, 1990, Mr. Diaz will be honored as he retires from his position in the school district.

Mr. Diaz has served the district as senior auditor, accounting analyst, acting provisional principal auditor, and as supervising auditor since March 1, 1963. Prior to that, he was sales tax auditor and income/corporation tax auditor for the State of California—Franchise Tax Board. Since graduation from college, from 1955 until the present, Mr. Diaz has had his business, John R. Diaz and Associates.

John R. Diaz was born on June 6, 1930 and is a resident of Pico Rivera, CA. For 40 years, Mr. Diaz was married to the late Betty Torres Diaz; he is currently married to the former Olivia Ramirez Botts. John has three children, Vera Diaz-Powers, John Diaz, Jr., and Lydia Arcinaga. In addition, he has seven grandchildren and one great grandchild.

John graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1950. He went on to further his education at the East Los Angeles Junior College where he obtained an associate of arts degree in 1953. He pursued a bachelor of arts degree from the Los Angeles State College—California State University, Los Angeles—and graduated in 1955.

John has held various leadership roles in such organizations as the California Society of Enrolled Agents, the Association of Business and Tax Consultants, and the Annexeer Toastmasters Club. In addition, he has maintained membership in the National Association of Enrolled Agents, the National Society of Public Accountants, the National Notary Association, the National Association of Tax Consultants, and the National Federation of Independent Business.

John's efforts and commitment to professionalism have made a positive impact on the Los Angeles Unified School District. His

achievements in his field and his work merit appreciation and recognition from both his peers and the community.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting John R. Diaz for his outstanding contributions to the Los Angeles Unified School District and to his profession.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO A WORTHWHILE CONCEPT, BUT MAJOR CONCERNS MUST BE ADDRESSED FIRST

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while much of the world's attention is riveted on Eastern Europe, another revolution of far more immediate consequence is taking place right across our own southern border. In Mexico—our neighbor, ally, and third-largest trading partner with whom we share a 2,000-mile border as well as a common destiny—we are witnessing change of historical proportion.

In breathtaking fashion, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is revitalizing the Mexican economy by embracing free-market principles. As quickly as possible, he is reducing and eventually removing state control of one industry after another. President Salinas has wrought fundamental change in the political arenas as well, allowing healthy competition and fostering the emergence of a genuine multiparty system.

It is against this backdrop of rapid, revolutionary change that the announcement was made on Monday that informal talks will soon begin to pave the way to formal negotiations on a free trade agreement with Mexico. A joint communique was issued following a series of meetings here in Washington between President Salinas and U.S. officials, including President Bush and Secretary of State Baker.

Prior to that announcement, I met privately with President Salinas and members of the bipartisan congressional border caucus, whose members have districts on or near the United States-Mexico border, or are interested in United States-Mexico relations. The issue of free trade dominated the discussions, although other issues were brought up as well, notably the environment, human rights of migrant farmworkers, and the need to cooperate on auto thefts, which have become rampant along the border.

At this point, however, I believe that we should take this opportunity to point out the long, complex path that lies in front of achieving any kind of free trade agreement with Mexico. While the 1988 free trade agreement with Canada was placed on a fast track, I believe the Bush and Salinas administrations are correct, at least for the time being, in starting out at a deliberate pace. Canada is a highly developed nation with an economy on a par with that of the United States, and major potential problems—such as the wage disparity between the United States and Mexico—were not present. Even so, the Canadian agreement was years in the making.

It is also commendable that Presidents Bush and Salinas have taken the trouble to go public with even these preliminary discussions, that is, those preceding the introduction of enabling legislation. By adopting this approach, all constituencies in both nations can present their concerns out in the open. As a result, we will be able to debate those issues in public, and those with a major stake in the outcome of the talks, such as organized labor and the textile industry, among others in this country, will have the opportunity to make their voices heard. President Salinas has said that he may seek concessions for specific industries.

It is particularly important here in the United States that organized labor be consulted throughout the process of drafting and perhaps ratifying the agreement. They do have some serious reservations about a free trade agreement with Mexico, and given the current wage disparity, understandably so. As one Member who represents a district on the United States-Mexico border and who believes that the concept of fair trade ought to be pursued, I fully recognize their concerns. I have urged the Bush administration to bring organized labor and others into the process at the earliest possible stage.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the final decade of the 20th century, we have more reason to hope for the future than ever before. Democracy seems to be sweeping the world, with shifts to market-based economies following in its wake. Let us seize these historic opportunities when they arise—but let us also ensure that all affected domestic parties are brought into the process at the earliest possible stage. In this way, we can achieve our long-term goals and ensure that the very legitimate concerns of potentially affected groups are addressed responsibly and fully.

TRIBUTE TO KEYTON NIXON

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to salute the fine work of Keyton Nixon, a constituent and friend.

Keyton Nixon has served with great distinction as the president and chief executive officer of Silver Cross Hospital since 1970. During Keyton's tenure, Silver Cross has grown to become one of the premier medical institutions in south suburban Chicago.

Keyton Nixon already enjoyed a distinguished career as a hospital administrator in Massachusetts and Missouri when he arrived at Silver Cross. He brought with him stellar academic credentials as well. He holds a bachelor's degree from Drury College in Springfield, MO, and a master's degree from Northwestern University.

Keyton has stood above the legions of competent executives because of his desire to improve the community in which he lives and works. Besides the many innovative hospital programs Keyton has helped provide for the Joliet area, he has personally been involved in his community. He has served as a member

of the American Cancer Society board of directors, the Joliet/Will County Center for Economic Development board of directors, past president of the Boy Scouts of America Rainbow Council and many other organizations throughout his 20 years with Silver Cross.

Silver Cross Hospital is saying goodbye to Keyton Nixon, who will retire from his post July 1. I, like my fellow citizens, hope Keyton stays as active and fruitful in the community during his well-earned retirement as he did during his years with the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my community and the staff of Silver Cross Hospital have been most fortunate to have Keyton Nixon as a leader. I thank him for his past service, look forward to continuing to work with him in the future, and wish him well in his retirement.

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased and honored to rise this afternoon, June 14, which has been designated by Congress as Baltic Freedom Day. Today, we commemorate the tragic forced annexation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. On June 17, 1940, Soviet tanks rolled into the independent nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania under a pact signed by Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin. The year following is called "The Year of Terror" by the Baltic peoples. On June 14, 1941, the Soviet Union began its forced deportation of thousands of Baltic citizens under the direction of Joseph Stalin. During that night, more than 40,000 Baltic citizens were arrested. Many died, and the rest were deported to concentration camps in Siberia. Over the next 8 years, over 600,000 Baltic citizens were lost through arrest and deportation. Today's date symbolizes the hardships endured by the Baltic peoples during 50 years of Soviet occupation.

This year, Baltic Freedom Day takes on added significance, because this year, the 50-year-old dream of freedom for the people of those nations is becoming a reality. The Baltic States have each declared their unshakeable determination to renew their independence: Lithuania on March 11, Estonia on March 30, and Latvia on May 4, 1990. The blockades and other hardships these nations have faced in the weeks since are only a continuation of the hardships they have faced since 1940, and only serve to strengthen their commitment to independence. In the past few days, the first steps have been taken by Soviet President Gorbachev to negotiate a solution to the problems of the Baltic States. After 50 years, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are on their way to rejoining the world community as free and independent nations.

The United States, as a matter of established policy, has never recognized the forced incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania, or Estonia into the Soviet Union during World War II. Today, as the Baltic peoples are standing up to economic hardship and political and military pressure in their struggle for freedom, we

show our support for and commitment to their struggle. We add our voices to theirs in their cry for freedom.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS—THE PLIGHT OF LIA AND LEV MILMAN

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, as part of the congressional call to conscience vigil for 1990, I would like to use this opportunity to call attention to the particularly difficult plight of Lia and Lev Milman who for years have been denied the right to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Although many Jews have been permitted to leave the Soviet Union, there are still many cases unresolved.

As some of my colleagues are aware, Lev Milman and his wife first applied to emigrate from the Soviet Union in 1988. They have been denied each time they applied for reasons of state secrecy. Their daughter, Maria, emigrated to the United States in 1988, and lives in Massachusetts. She is hoping to see her parents once again and help care for them as they are both in ill health.

Lev suffers from heart disorders and Lia has been diagnosed as having lymphoma of the spleen. Lev retired from his work with the research institute in 1975, and has requested, without success, to have his security clearance canceled. There is no logical reason for the Milman's continued refusal.

Hopefully, Soviet authorities will see the wisdom in permitting Lev and Lia to emigrate. I hope my colleagues will join me in renewing the call for the Milman's release.

CONGRATULATING VENICE LIBRARY

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, next month the White House will host a conference on library and information service, in recognition of the important role played by our country's libraries in developing and expanding our national literacy.

In southwest Florida, we are extremely proud of the service provided by our libraries and the dedicated, competent individuals who make them work.

Today I am delighted to rise in recognition of the Venice Area Public Library and the entire Sarasota County Public Library system in Florida.

Recently, the Venice Area Public Library received the honor of winning first place in the weekly newspaper category of the American Library Association Librarians in the Media Contest—an important part of the national

campaign to improve the image of our libraries and librarians.

I would like to commend Miss Lawrence Webster, Venice Library's public services librarian, who received the award in recognition of her work generating community enthusiasm for the Venice Area Library. Using proactive, positive, and creative public relations efforts to increase public awareness of the library and the programs it offers the community, Miss Webster attracted the interest and support of the local biweekly newspaper, the Venice Gondolier.

A library is a wonderland, a place for storytelling, dreams, and learning the lessons of history. It is also a place brought alive for so many of us by the commitment and caring of librarians.

There are few things as important to the future of this great Nation as making sure our children learn to read. But mastering the ABC's is only the first step. We must also inspire future generations with the curiosity and the desire for knowledge. Librarians, with their quiet mastery of an enormous range of written materials, perform an invaluable service in that regard. For young children just learning to read on their own, or high school students exploring a new topic for a school project, or senior citizens seeking to reread an old favorite—in so many of these cases, librarians and public libraries hold the key to the magic garden of reading.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the accomplishments of the Venice Area Public Library and its staff. In addition, I offer my congratulations to all of southwest Florida's libraries and library personnel for the important job they do.

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR RETIRED COAL MINERS

HON. RONNIE G. FLIPPO

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that would allow the excess assets in private black lung trust funds to be used to pay for the health benefits or retired coal miners. In other words, the bill would allow surplus funds which are otherwise idle to be used to meet the rising health care costs of miners.

Under current law, miners with black lung disease may receive benefits under the black lung disability trust fund which is funded through excise taxes on mined coal. Since 1973, black lung benefits have also been paid directly by individual coal mine operators either through insurance, cash payments, or through private trusts, established under section 501(c)(21) trust based on actuarially sound standards to cover contingent future liabilities. Although the code allows operators to self-insure by making contributions to a section 501(c)(21) trust, this method of funding is not required. Operators may choose in the alternative to purchase insurance to cover the liabilities or to pay their black lung liabilities out of general assets. An operator who establishes a section 501(c)(21) trust, howev-

er, provides a more secure fund from which black lung liabilities are to be paid.

Under current law, private black lung trusts, which are exempt from Federal income tax, can only be used to provide compensation for disability due to pneumoconiosis under the Black Lung Acts, to provide insurance to cover such disabilities or to pay administrative and other incidental costs associated with the trust. These trust funds may also be invested in Government securities, deposited in federally insured depository institutions, paid into the Federal black lung disability or paid into the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. The trust must be irrevocable with no right or possibility of reversion to the coal mine operator.

The bill I am introducing today would amend section 501(c)(21) to allow the trustees of private black lung trust funds to make payments for sickness, accident, hospitalization, and other medical expenses and administrative costs of retired miners, their spouses and dependents, or the payment of premiums for insurance covering such expenses when assets in the trust exceed liabilities. The trust funds could only be used for this purpose to the extent that the fair market value of such funds exceeds an amount equal to the present value of the liability. Whether a trust fund contains surplus assets will be determined by actuarial studies based upon the experience of the fund, and similar funds. The use of surplus funds would in no way alter the coal mine operator's continuing legal obligation to fund the trust and black lung benefits. The trust could never be depleted below the present value of the coal mine operator's liability. This bill would allow funds which are otherwise idle to provide a much needed benefit to retired miners.

Unless a coal operator is allowed to use the trust surplus to meet health care costs of retired miners, an operator is penalized for providing this secure fund. If the operator had instead chosen to pay black lung liabilities out of its general assets—which would have resulted in a less secure fund since the operator might be insolvent when future liabilities arise—the surplus would have been available for paying health care costs of retired miners. If an operator is insolvent and unable to satisfy its black lung liabilities, the liabilities are paid by the Federal black lung disability trust fund. Creating a penalty by not allowing the operators to use the surplus trust funds to pay health care costs for retired miners in effect discourages operators from creating a secure funding arrangement to satisfy future black lung liabilities. To avoid this result, operators should be permitted to use the surplus funds to meet health care costs of the retired miners.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will also provide a tax revenue benefit to the U.S. Treasury since health care expenditures are deductions from taxable income. If the surplus assets from black lung trusts are used for health care payments for retired miners, each company's taxable income will increase by the amount of such health care benefits.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

JUNE IS TURKEY LOVERS' MONTH

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, on June 7 I had the pleasure to help the National Turkey Federation kick off its first-ever "June is Turkey Lovers' Month" promotion. The center of attraction at this event was what was reportedly the "world's largest turkey hoagie," a 42-foot sandwich stuffed with an array of turkey deli meats. It was delicious.

The National Turkey Federation, which represents U.S. turkey producers and processors, is sponsoring this month-long promotion to celebrate turkey's increasing popularity and versatility among the consuming public.

Today's consumers want low-fat, high-protein, nutritious food sources, and turkey fits the bill. To meet this growing market, the U.S. turkey industry has made great strides in processing and packaging turkey products for convenience and ease of preparation for the consumer.

The result is American consumers are talking "turkey" not just at Thanksgiving any more, but year around. In fact, only 17 percent of the turkey consumed was during the last 2 months of 1989.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the edible event was to get the word out about a great food. Our Nation's turkey producers and processors have a versatile food product—great for an elegant dinner or a simple sandwich. I salute the U.S. turkey industry for its progress in providing the American consumer with convenient, nutritious, and easy-to-prepare foods.

DE LUGO THANKS NAVY, COAST GUARD FOR CONTINUING HURRICANE RECOVERY HELP

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. de LUGO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday June 11, 1990, a navy ship—the U.S.S. *Samuel Eliot Moris*—pulled into the Virgin Islands port of Frederiksted, St. Croix.

On board were 75 navy and coastguardsmen, under the command of Comdr. Richard Parrish, who had volunteered their free time to help the island of St. Croix rebuild churches and government buildings still damaged from Hurricane Hugo 9 months ago. The men had also come to secure these buildings from potential new storm devastation in the wake of the current hurricane season, which started 2 weeks ago.

The ship—based in Charleston, SC—had been at sea for more than a month before docking on St. Croix.

The men had 2 days in port. Mr. Speaker, in those 2 days these managed, among other projects, to pant and rebuild the island's children's home, rehabilitate the island's workshop buildings for the disabled, reconstruct

the roofs of homes, help repair one of the police stations as well as repair the walls and fencing around the island's stadium.

All this labor was supplied free of charge, with the Virgin Islands government only required to supply the repair materials. The very fact that the U.S.S. *Samual Morris* had steamed into Frederiksted port signaled to the rest of the world that the facility was usable for commercial and military craft; dispelling previous reports that the major deep-water port on the island was unavailable to ships.

"Just about the whole ship volunteered," said one Navy petty officer. "It was no problem getting people."

"If they weren't doing this, they could be out on liberty," said a U.S. Coast Guard lieutenant.

Instead, these men chose to come out and do this work to help out an island still in the throes of rebuilding from last year's storm devastation and often overwhelmed at the prospect of a new hurricane season in which more frequent and more violent storms have been predicted.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation and that of the entire island of St. Croix to Commander Parrish and his 75-man crew of military volunteers.

As the St. Croix daily newspaper so aptly put it in an editorial:

The United States Navy will always be a balm for sore eyes on St. Croix. . . . The Welcome mat will always be there for them and we wish they could stay longer to help the less fortunate in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I fully share these sentiments and words of appreciation.

H.R. 3936, PROHIBITING EMPLOYERS FROM HIRING PERMANENT REPLACEMENTS FOR LEGALLY STRIKING WORKERS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, if anyone feels a sense of *deja vu*, it's because the trend that President Reagan started nearly two decades ago, and which continued with the Continental Airline, Eastern Airline, the Chicago Tribune, the International Paper Co., is upon us again in the more recent episode where Greyhound bus drivers had to stand helplessly by while management hired permanent replacement workers in their jobs, even though the drivers were on legal strike.

Workers in America have long believed that it was an American tradition, if not a right, to join a union, and to have a collective bargaining system. American workers have believed in that right for nearly 50 years, even after the Supreme Court made it legal to do what Greyhound and other management have done—to hire permanent replacement workers for employees on strike under collective bargaining agreements.

The labor movement must fight back against this vicious assault against organized labor, and Congress must assist them by enacting H.R. 3936 in order to see to it that antiscab, to use a West Virginia term, legislation

is put in place to assure the right to strike, and to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements during a labor dispute. By enacting H.R. 3936, we will also prohibit employers from discriminating against striking workers who return to their jobs once a dispute is over, as is happening to members of the United Mine Workers Unions.

Mr. Speaker, in 1984, the A.T. Massey Coal Co., in West Virginia was struck by the coal miners under a legal collective bargaining agreement, which resulted in A.T. Massey's hiring of permanent replacement workers. Since the dispute was ended, the A.T. Massey Co. has practiced discrimination against former worker/strikers by refusing to rehire them during this current period of increased hiring.

We have no time to waste—we dare not wait to pass this legislation if we are going to keep America moving ahead, and to save jobs.

We must not allow this practice to systematically dismantle the American system of recognizing certain, hard-won, rights of organized labor—most importantly among them the right to withhold labor in the furtherance of negotiations for better pay and fringe benefits. The right to collective bargaining and the free exercise of a legal right strike is an American tradition of historic proportions, and it must be protected and preserved for future workers who are now, and who should be enabled to remain the backbone of this country.

H.R. 3936 is enabling legislation, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the bill, and to help us push for its immediate enactment.

BROOKLYN'S P.S. 94 AND ITS READING RAINBOW INCENTIVE PROGRAM

HON. STEPHEN JOE SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of individuals who are making a difference in their community. I rise to recognize the achievement and commitment of Brooklyn's P.S. 94 and its Reading Rainbow Incentive Program.

As we look at America's educational system today, there is great cause for concern. One out of every four children does not complete high school. The United States lags behind virtually every other industrialized nation in students' math and science test scores. Further, one out of every six children in this country lives in poverty. All of these statistics are alarming. And yet, we have shining beacons of excellence in our own communities that should be recognized and rewarded.

The Reading Rainbow Incentive Program at P.S. 94 is a creative approach to motivating students to read. In this unique "lottery" system, every time a pupil completes a book, he receives a coupon which he can then enter into a monthly drawing for prizes generously donated by the Brooklyn business community. The greater the number of books the students read, the greater their chances of winning prizes. The program has been an overwhelm-

ing success. In fact, the school's pupils have surpassed all previous records of books read above and beyond the required curriculum. This is even more impressive given that 8 out of 10 of the school's students speak English as a second language and that many of the pupils come from families that live below the poverty level. The program's success proves that it is not so much the student's background as the commitment and caring of the community that makes a difference in boosting achievement in literacy.

The Reading Rainbow Incentive Program that has enriched the lives of so many students would not have become a reality without the talented and tireless individuals willing to meet this challenge. This program and its phenomenal success is a tribute to the creativity and commitment of Dr. Dan Miller, vice principal and the head of the program, and the school's principal, Alejandro Lugo, as well as all the teachers of P.S. 94. Far from being the uncaring public school administrators that many people believe exist, they have taught their students to make the school's motto their own—"Learning Today for a Better Tomorrow." Their belief in their students and their dedication to their work should serve as a source of inspiration for those looking to breathe life into our Nation's education system.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when Washington is desperately seeking solutions to our country's education problems, I suggest that we look close to home. In our own neighborhoods, individuals like Dan Miller, Alejandro Lugo, their students, and the community are not waiting for Washington to act. Their Reading Rainbow Incentive Program is a shining example of their courage, commitment, and conviction to fight illiteracy. It is also a resplendent rainbow of new worlds and opportunities to young people actively seeking to broaden their horizons.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAFETY AND HEALTH HALL OF FAME INTERNATIONAL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to an organization, the Veterans of Safety under the direction of Robert L. Marshall, and to the accomplishment of their main goal. I have received word that the Safety and Health Hall of Fame International will soon be built in Warrenburg, MO, on the campus of Central Missouri State University.

In 1984, the Veterans of Safety established as their long-term goal the building of the Safety and Health Hall of Fame International [SHHOFI]. Out of 12 campuses in the United States considered, the campus of Central Missouri State University was chosen because of its central location in the Nation, its international reputation for quality safety and law enforcement programs, and the interest and support expressed by the university president and board of regents.

Starting with just 11 charter organizations from this country as well as others from around the world, the Veterans of Safety now boast of having 47 different safety and health organizations from 11 countries in its ranks.

Whereas most halls of fame are established to honor individuals, the SHHOFI purpose is starkly different. The SHHOFI will link the world to a centralized library of safety information, research, and expertise for the protection of not only people but also the environment and property. After disasters around the world, such as earthquakes in Mexico and Romania, nuclear power accidents such as the one in Chernobyl, or chemical spills like the one in Bhopal, cleanup crews will not have instant access to information by fax or even satellite. The SHHOFI will also house the latest technology in safety and health, like the model kitchen boasting of the latest advancements in fire protection, as well as preserving historic displays.

With the SHHOFI expected to draw 50,000 visitors a year, consider the great influence it will have on encouraging many young people to enter the safety and health-related professions. The SHHOFI will also enhance greatly the level of education at Central Missouri State University in their safety and health majors by allowing the students to attend the many seminars, meetings, and conventions that will take place during the years of their education. The SHHOFI will also allow the student, as well as the professional, a centralized area to do research.

One can see that the SHHOFI is unique in its purpose, yet it will also recognize the individuals and organizations who have contributed significantly to the fields of safety and health.

In closing, it is not hard to see why the SHHOFI warrants commendation. When one thinks of halls of fame one thinks of a building that is dedicated to the memories of the past. While the SHHOFI does do this, it goes beyond this simple idea. The SHHOFI's main concern is with the future safety of people, property, and the environment.

VIOLENT CRIME AND DRUG CONTROL ACT OF 1990

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the Violent Crime and Drug Control Act of 1990, introduced this morning by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett, and many of my distinguished Republican colleagues. I am pleased to have played a role in the drafting of this bill, and urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pay close attention to its overall message: That the American people demand action from their Representatives, not mere words, in the prosecution of the Federal war on drugs.

We need to fight the battle against the scourge of drug use like we mean it. This means severely prosecuting drug criminals. The Violent Crime and Drug Control Act there-

fore reforms current law on several fronts: By requiring drug testing within both the Federal and State criminal justice systems; by increasing penalties for crimes committed with guns; and by applying the death penalty to a greater number of violent crimes, especially to those of drug kingpins, who command drug empires that are sapping the physical and moral strength of our country.

As we all know, bringing drug criminals to justice is only part of the solution to this national crisis. We must also assist the court system in its task of efficiently rendering verdicts against those who deal in drugs. The Violent Crime and Drug Control Act offers specific reforms that will improve police officers' ability to make drug arrests, and prosecutors' ability to get convictions.

We propose to restrict the blanket application of the exclusionary rule, which today prevents the admission of evidence for the most technical of reasons. We would also limit the manipulation of the habeas corpus process by those already convicted of capital crimes. We must free the courts of these burdens, which create frustration and even hostility among our citizens, many of whom see the justice system as part of the problem, not the solution. Our individual liberties must be protected, but inconsistent and unfair justice masquerading as protection of civil liberties is often merely an excuse for doing violence to the rights of the innocent, society at large, and our democratic principles. These also need vigilant protection and procedural safeguards.

Mr. Speaker, in particular I'd also like to commend my colleagues' attention to a separate bill, H.R. 5025, the Drug Abuse Treatment Improvement Act of 1990, which Mr. Coughlin and I introduced yesterday. This act requires the States to set up centralized referral systems to match addicts with the best and most appropriate treatment programs. In addition, H.R. 5025 would require the Secretary of Education to develop a model curriculum regarding addiction treatment, to be taught to students in our Nation's schools of medicine. This act recognizes that successfully treating addicts should be a State priority, which contributes to our national war on drugs.

I commend the Bush administration and my fellow Representatives for their efforts in creating the Violent Crime and Drug Control Act of 1990, and urge all my colleagues to join our effort against violent crime and drugs.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR CHARLES GABRIELE

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the full House of Representatives to honor and pay special tribute to Prof. Charles Gabriele.

As a noted published and recorded composer Professor Gabriele, a resident of Palm Coast, FL, recently had his musical composition "Christopher Columbus Suite" approved by the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission as an official quincentenary project.

Commemorating the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' journey to the New World this composition contains three movements which can be performed separately or together, as a suite. The movements include: "Queen Isabella Pasodoble", a salute to the historic Queen; "New World Natives", vignettes depicting the natives who Columbus found upon his arrival in the New World; and "Christopher Columbus March", a parade march with words.

Professor Gabriele composed the segment "Christopher Columbus March" in 1976 to enable representation of Columbus in classrooms. He composed the additional movements to create a piece suitable for concerts and Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee events.

Internationally renowned for his "Concertino for Clarinet", "Ave Maria for Band and Chorus", and "Lilia Craig Overture," his patriotic compositions include "Vietnam Veterans March", "Flagler March", and "John Paul Jones March".

Professor Gabriele's musical tribute to Christopher Columbus and the discovery of the New World provides beautiful music for jubilee events, but this suite will endure long after the festivities of the worldwide celebration pass.

I salute Professor Gabriele for his numerous contributions to our society which have, and will continue to serve as an inspiration to all Americans. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Professor Gabriele and extend our best wishes to him in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND RONALD E. SWISHER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Reverend Ronald E. Swisher of Raymond, CA, on his appointment as superintendent for the delta district of the United Methodist Church. This appointment is indeed a fitting recognition of Reverend Swisher's many years of dedication to the members of his parish and the residents of Contra Costa County.

Throughout his pastorate at Easter Hill United Methodist Church in Richmond, Reverend Swisher has maintained his involvement in community activities. His service on the human relations commissions for both the city of Richmond and Contra Costa County has proven invaluable in addressing the cultural and racial issues facing our communities' diverse populations. His membership on the Bay Vision 2020 Commission will lend an important voice to the process of planning for our region's future.

The people of Contra Costa County have been indeed fortunate to have an individual of Reverend Swisher's caliber serving their community, and it is with mixed emotions that we bid him farewell.

FLAG DAY

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, few pronouncements have drawn such an angry response from Congress and the Nation as last year's Supreme Court ruling concerning flag burning. Ironically, on the eve of Flag Day, the High Court has once again incensed Americans, by striking down a law enacted to protect the flag from desecration. While I hold the Court in the highest regard, I found both decisions reprehensible.

After the initial court ruling, I sponsored many of the 38 bills which were introduced proposing that the Constitution be amended to prohibit desecration of our flag. I also endorsed additional bills suggesting a simple statute. Much as I would prefer the constitutional amendment approach as a final solution, I recognized that many Members are resistant to changing the Constitution. After 4 days of hearings during which numerous constitutional scholars and other experts debated the merits of a constitutional amendment, the Judiciary Committee delivered only a so-called content neutral statute. Since it was the only opportunity we were offered to express our commitment to protecting the flag, I supported the measure, saying "Only time will tell if this measure is sufficient."

Well, time has told: The statute did not stand the constitutional test. The only effective way to ban desecration of the Stars and Stripes is with a constitutional amendment.

I have reaffirmed my support for such an amendment, as have more than 200 of my colleagues. We have called upon the congressional leadership to bring the matter up for a vote promptly, and have also called upon the Nation's Governors to call special sessions of their respective legislatures, if necessary, to ensure prompt ratification. Critics of this effort warn that we are moving too fast; they are wrong. Over a year has passed since the flag burning issue first came to light. The more cautious statute approach has been tried, and it has failed.

Freedom of expression is a responsibility as well as a liberty. It does not include the right to cause panic by falsely yelling "fire" in a public place, nor does it sanction slander or obscenity. In my view, desecration of the American flag, for which so many courageous Americans have made sacrifices, is not freedom of expression. It is a travesty, and it must be stopped.

A TRIBUTE TO GORDON NEGUS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gordon Negus, Executive Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, retired on April 30, 1990 after 32 years of distinguished Government service. As chairman of the House Permanent

Select Committee on Intelligence, I can personally attest to his integrity, candid and forthright manner, and dedication to the vital interests of our Nation.

Gordon Negus has had a distinguished career in the intelligence community, one in which he can take great personal and professional pride. His unswerving loyalty and dedication to preserving the security of the Nation have been clearly evident in his contributions to the arms reduction process. Mr. Negus played a vital role in formulating our country's negotiating position on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks [START] with the Soviet Union. Through his efforts the threat of nuclear holocaust has been reduced, making the world a safer place for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon Negus exemplifies the true definition of a public servant. His selfless commitment to the Federal service is a model for all of us to emulate. Mr. Negus has clearly earned his retirement. I can assure you that he will be sorely missed. I congratulate him for a job well done and wish him, his wife Barbara and their six children well deserved happiness and success in the years to come.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER], cochairman of the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews, for their part in organizing the 1990 vigil. I consider it a privilege to have an opportunity to share with our colleagues the plight and our concern for individuals seeking freedom and emigration from the Soviet Union. I want to use this time to discuss the conditions faced by three refusniks for whom we are particularly concerned—Anatoly and Galina Genis, and Irina Voronkevich.

Mr. Speaker, Anatoly and Galina Genis are impoverished and suffer from harsh economic and psychological strains. Both Anatoly and Galina are accomplished mathematicians. Unfortunately, they are unable to secure meaningful employment in Moscow. Anatoly worked as an engineer at the Electro-Mechanics Institute from 1970 to 1973. His application to emigrate was denied due to his alleged access to state secrets he may have learned while on the job. Since his refusal in 1978, Anatoly has been able to secure only menial jobs such as metro sweeper and a street cleaner. He is currently unemployed.

Galina Genis suffers from diencephal syndrome, which causes severe depression, pain in the heart region, and insomnia. This condition prevents her from holding a job, or being able to care for her family.

Almost 12 years have passed since the Genises were denied their first exit visas. During those years, Anatoly has participated in several demonstrations, and has been harassed and beaten by the police. The Genises

live under dreadful circumstances and appeal to the West desperately for help.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to share with my colleagues the plight of Irina Voronkevich who is 77 years old. Irina has experienced much misfortune in those years. Her father was killed in 1938 during the Stalinist purges. Five years later she lost her husband during a battle in World War II. She was left to raise her only son, Igor Uspensky, alone. Irina joined her son and his wife, Inna, in applying for an exit visa in July 1979. They were refused on the pretext that Inna's brother had worked with classified materials. Later they were denied due to Irina's alleged access to classified materials before her retirement in 1976 from the Institute of Plants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Last December, Igor and Inna Uspensky were allowed to emigrate. Irina continues to hope that she will one day receive permission to emigrate and be reunited with her family.

Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Coalition for Soviet Jews, I share my colleagues' concern that we must continue our efforts on behalf of Anatoly and Galina Genis, Irina Voronkevich, and the many others whose rights continue to be denied in the Soviet Union and throughout the world. I am pleased to participate in the 1990 vigil and I look forward to working with my colleagues in this effort.

A VULNERABLE PENSION FUND

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, increasingly I am reading more and more about the problems plaguing the Nation's private pension system and these reports all come to the same conclusion: the country's \$1.7 trillion private pension system is at risk. The Federal agency that insures pensions for one-third of America's workers is struggling under the weight of a multibillion-dollar deficit that could lead to an enormous financial crisis.

Congress doesn't seem to get very excited about warnings concerning the future, but it's time to wake up and address this issue before today's pension guarantee system becomes the savings and loan crisis of tomorrow.

I have been contacted by constituents who have paid into their pension plans for years and are now told, when they retire, that they must face uncertainty as to when they will receive their pensions, as promised. There are a variety of causes for the delay, including bankruptcies, transfers of ownership, and changing economic conditions, but these are not sufficient reasons when you are the retiree on the receiving end of this raw deal.

I applaud the efforts of the Ways and Means Committee in bringing this issue to light. At recent hearings discussing this problem, Executive Director James Lockhart of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation told tales of an agency billions of dollars in debt and unable to meet its obligations.

The inspector general of the Labor Department has repeatedly warned that the Nation's

guarantee pension plan is under regulated and under manned, calling the similarities with the S&L situation significant and troubling. Nearly all of the studies found that inadequate staffing levels, untrained personnel, and insufficient reporting requirements hurt the Labor Department's ability to effectively enforce ERISA. The IG's report states that Labor's oversight of the pension funds has been ineffective and that the inadequacy of the Labor's monitoring and enforcement may place employee benefit plan funds at risk to fraudulent schemers.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will heed this warning so that we can take concrete steps to prevent a crisis. The burden of meeting failed benefit plans will fall upon all taxpayers, not just plan beneficiaries. Let's act now to protect the planned retirement of America's hard working taxpayers and save this country billions of dollars.

THEODORE E. BROOKS, SR.

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn that a true small business hero passed away recently—Theodore E. Brooks, Sr. lost a battle with cancer and died at his home in Arbutus, MD, at the age of 61. Although I regrettably had not seen Ted lately, our friendship dated back more than a decade and the legislative and administrative changes he helped bring about will surely outlast us all.

Ted had owned his own freight-hauling business since 1964. He was a founder and board chairman—and formerly president—of the Independent Truckers and Drivers Association. Originally a Maryland group, it has since expanded to include members in other States.

A strong advocate of safety, Mr. Brooks was a member of the American Trucking Association's Committee on Operating Practices and the Motor Carrier Advisory Committee of the Governor's Task Force on Motor Carrier Safety and Uniformity. He had testified before numerous committees of Congress and the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission and other government agencies.

A native of Beaver Falls, PA, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, he went to Baltimore while serving in the Army during the Korean war. Before starting his trucking business, he was a salesman for a pharmaceutical company. Ted was a member of Jessup Baptist Church, the Howard County Pilots Association, and held a commercial pilot's license flying his own plane for the past 5 years.

Ted was one of a great group of small business men and women in the Baltimore area, who over the years have educated the citizenry to the intricacies of the independent trucking industry. They have been at the forefront of many positive changes in the industry over the years. Their number includes Bob and Rita Bontz and Bill and Lucy Campbell. Unfortunately just 1 week prior to Ted Brooks untimely passing, Lucy Campbell suffered a severe stroke and died.

Mr. Speaker, my condolences go out to both the Brooks and Campbell families in their time of sorrow. I do want both families to know however, that both their loved ones lives and accomplishments are much appreciated and will long be remembered.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OLDER WOMEN'S BREAST CANCER PREVENTION ACT OF 1990

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Older Women's Breast Cancer Prevention Act of 1990.

Many of you joined me last year in cosponsoring H.R. 1471, which would have lifted the \$50 cap on Medicare reimbursement for screening mammography.

This legislation, however, has been rendered moot by the repeal of the Medicare Catastrophic Health Care Act.

The Older Women's Breast Cancer Prevention Act of 1990 would provide for Medicare reimbursement of one annual screening mammogram. Reimbursement rates would be determined by a fee schedule, similar to the one currently in effect for diagnostic mammography. The Medicare Catastrophic Health Care Act would have provided for Medicare reimbursement of up to \$50 on an assigned basis. There has been a tremendous amount of debate regarding the adequacy of that figure and various pieces of legislation have been introduced that would raise that cap.

The basic problem, however, is that we don't know exactly what the correct number should be because no one amount works in all areas of the Nation and for all or a majority of providers. Therefore, I believe it makes sense to reimburse for this test on a fee schedule basis. A fee schedule reimbursement basis would be consistent with reimbursement for other Medicare services and would take provider and geographic differences into account.

More than 1 in 10 American women will develop breast cancer sometime in their lives. This devastating disease is the leading cause of cancer death among women, taking over 45,000 lives in 1987 alone. Older women are even more susceptible to this cancer.

Early detection and treatment of this condition can reduce fatality rates significantly; thus it is recommended by the American Cancer Society that older women undergo complete breast examinations annually. In the 1950's cervical cancer was killing American women at a rate similar to the current one for breast cancer. It was not until this test became widely available in the offices of primary care physicians, however, that the death rate from cervical cancer was reduced by more than 70 percent. Similarly, screening tests for breast cancer need to be made readily available by the primary care physician so women will undergo these tests on a regular basis.

I would urge my colleagues' support.

END U.S. DIALOG WITH THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to urge the administration to unconditionally end its dialog with the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]. The latest blatant act of terrorism carried out by a PLO faction only confirms what many in this country and in Israel have recognized for many years—that the PLO and its subscribers are still the world's most formidable merchants of death.

For a year and a half, we have listened to PLO Chairman Arafat kowtow to the United States in return for a role in shaping the Middle East. Time and time again, we have heard Arafat state that the PLO does not sponsor terrorism and does not support killing for headlines. However, when we see a PLO splinter group launch an attack on Israeli civilians without even a denouncement by Arafat, we must wonder what exactly his definition of terrorism really is.

Salah Khalaf, Arafat's top lieutenant, recently stated that he could care less if the United States discontinues the 17-month dialog with the PLO. If that is the case, how serious is the PLO when it will not denounce a planned raid on civilians or eagerly seek peace in the Middle East? Arafat talks a good game but his substance is limited to sporadic rhetoric. How effective is Arafat when hardliners like Abul Abbas call the shots and openly veer from PLO doctrines?

The dialog must end, it is that simple. The PLO has shown nothing but a return to terrorism as a way of negotiating. Peace does not evolve from terrorism. Peace is a long process of negotiation and trust, neither of which the PLO is willing to participate. A statement from the administration discontinuing the dialog will send a message to the PLO that we are through with terrorists; we will no longer sit idly by and talk peace to organizations that represent the killing of innocent civilians.

THE PROPOSED IROQUOIS PIPELINE PROJECT

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues are aware of the proposed Iroquois pipeline project, which seeks to lay 370 miles of pipeline to bring natural gas from Canada to the Northeast. Many are also aware that I have long been opposed to the pipeline for many reasons—both economic and environmental. I have called on FERC many times to hold full evidentiary hearings, so that the many unresolved issues

could be dealt with in the appropriate public forum.

In any situation such as this, perhaps the most critical aspect is that FERC ensure that all proceedings are open, public, and fair. All interested parties must be allowed to take part in what must be an open process. This is why long ago I submitted a motion to intervene in the proceedings of this docket, in order to be able to closely follow the proceedings in this case.

Recently I learned of private ex parte meetings which allegedly took place in March at FERC between senior representatives of the pipeline applicants and top officials at FERC. To say the least, I am very concerned about these highly improper actions. If such meetings actually took place, those FERC officials should be removed from their involvement in the pipeline proceedings immediately.

But frankly, that is not my greatest concern. The alleged secret meetings, if they took place, are most certainly an egregious occurrence which must be dealt with accordingly. This much all will agree to. I am pleased that FERC Chairman Allday has indicated that FERC's investigation of these alleged improprieties will be complete and thorough. However, I must question how complete and thorough this investigation can possibly be, given the fact that FERC will be investigating itself.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is that most Federal agencies do not police themselves. They generally have an in-house inspector general [IG] to act as a source of independent oversight for wrongdoing within the agency. We need only recall the excessive problems and litigation which plagued the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] several years ago because the NRC was responsible for policing itself. Congress responded to this problem by installing an IG at the NRC.

I believe that precisely the same problems are now developing at FERC. I liken it to a fox guarding the chickens. It is a simple issue of accountability. Therefore, I rise today to introduce a bill which will require the installation of an inspector general at FERC. This legislation will close a serious loophole of accountability within the agency, and will help restore public confidence in the integrity of the process. At the very least, it will ensure that problems which do occur within the agency will be dealt with in a judiciously prudent manner. I am pleased to introduce this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in closing this serious loophole in Federal accountability. The people of our Nation deserve nothing less.

PROTECT OUR FLAG

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today, June 14, Americans celebrate Flag Day. This year, the celebration is marred by the fact that earlier this week the U.S. Supreme Court held, in a 5-to-4 decision, that malicious desecration of our flag is protected under the individual's first amendment right to free speech.

While I am not surprised by the Supreme Court's decision, I must say that I very much

disagree with the idea that those who live in this country but hate America should have the right to desecrate a symbol that is so much a part of our heritage. Today, it is time for us to act to protect our flag.

When I see our flag flying so beautifully I think of all of those who loved this country and fought so valiantly to preserve our freedom. I also think of those for whom I am working to preserve our wonderful heritage.

Perhaps we do make too much of an issue out of flag burning. After all, if there were no news cameras around, there would be no flag burners. They choose a public place for their desecration, wait for a crowd to gather and strike a match to Old Glory. Then they wrap themselves in the protection which our flag so richly symbolizes and yell, "freedom of expression."

I, on the other hand say, "shame."

Mr. Speaker, when we start to see the Capitol as just a building and the flag as just pieces of red, white, and blue material sewn together, we lose a part of that which makes us each an American.

"RUSTY TUBS": THE NAVY'S GHOST FLEET

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague and good friend from Michigan, Mr. BROOMFIELD, I want to include in the RECORD an article which appeared in the June 11, 1990 issue of Newsweek magazine. As the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, I am very concerned with America's military preparedness and any allegations of defense-related waste. I want my colleagues to know that this committee has a great interest in any suggestions for better, more cost-effective management of national defense assets. In the months ahead we will be working together to see this problem corrected.

"RUSTY TUBS": THE NAVY'S GHOST FLEET

The Southwestern Victory once carried beans and bullets to troops in Europe, Korea and Vietnam. Now the only items on the old merchant ship are rust, dead pigeons and shards of haze-gray paint. Its pitted hull and 45-year-old steam-turbine engines haven't been tested in years. Yet the Navy is counting on the Southwestern Victory and other ships like it in a pinch. It's part of the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF), intended to provide extra military supplies in a national emergency. The U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD), which maintains the 331-ship fleet for the Navy, says some of it could go to sea on as little as five days' notice. Congressional critics say the Navy is counting on ghost ships. As many as a third may be useless, requiring months and millions of dollars in repairs to regain seaworthiness: "A rusty-tub program," says Democratic Rep. Ronald Wyden.

The Navy says it needs the ships because it doesn't have enough equipment of its own to sustain large-scale operations in Europe or the Middle East. While old "break bulk" ships like the Southwestern Victory are no

longer commercially useful, the Navy wants them for military cargo because they are easier to unload in small or battle-damaged ports than the more modern vessels. But skeptics say the Navy is preparing for a protracted war of the past. Future U.S. military conflicts are likely to be decided quickly, before much of the NDRF could mobilize. Even if the fleet were seaworthy, experts say spare parts and crews to run antiquated propulsion systems would be hard to find. Critics say investing more money in the fleet (the president has proposed a healthy increase for 1991) makes no sense. "At a time when we're trying to find areas to cut, this is such an obvious thing," says Republican Rep. William Broomfield.

Most ships at an NDRF anchorage near Norfolk, Va., get no testing of their systems and only the barest-bones maintenance. While MARAD and the Navy run periodic drills, more than half of these mock "activations" have come with advance notice of up to six months, hardly a test of readiness. Last year two ships tendered to the Navy in drills were returned with engine problems; one had been filled with the wrong fuel. "We had a very bad year last year," acknowledges Michael Delperico, MARAD's director of ship operations. For America's ghost fleet, the best years are in the past.—Bill Turque in Norfolk.

JUNE IS TURKEY LOVERS' MONTH

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the turkey industry in Minnesota is very important to the State's economy and to the turkey industry nationwide. To recognize this industry, I would like to join Minnesota Governor Rudy Perpich in proclaiming June 1990 as "Turkey Month" in Minnesota. This effort is in conjunction with the National Turkey Federation's campaign to celebrate June as Turkey Lovers' Month.

According to 1989 USDA figures, over 43 million turkeys were raised that year in Minnesota, the second largest turkey producing State in the country. Minnesota's production represents 16 percent of the total U.S. turkey production. In addition, Minnesota's turkey industry generates an on-farm value of production of over \$324 million for approximately 500 farms and 275 growers. The State's turkey industry employs over 57,000 people in the State.

Not only is Minnesota a national leader in producing turkeys, but Minnesotans are industry leaders as well. More Minnesota turkey producers have served as presidents of the National Turkey Federation than any other State. Those presidents include: John Wickliffe (1989); Vance Larson (1986); John Holden (1985); Glen Harder (1977); Lloyd Peterson (1970); Glen Thurnbeck (1960); and Graydon McCulley (1949).

The per capita consumption of turkey is rising rapidly in the State and in the Nation as health-conscious consumers become aware of turkey's natural benefits. In fact, in 1989 over 41 percent of American households reported serving turkey on a regular basis, up from 26

